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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,277—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1901.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and most Complete Guide in India,

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c,

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	22nd June
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler ...	29th ,,
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	13th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5787	T. Leich	20th ,,
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon....	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	T. Leigh.....	10th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardit.....	17th ,,
M.L CALEDONIA	7538	E.H. Gordon.....	24th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler.....	31st ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

*The Steamers marked proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
*MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

*Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,168	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 4th June, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	3,800	A. Dodero ...	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets		
Tickets, 4 months.		6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th June, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,282 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 25th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th June, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "SIMLA" 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 20th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Husreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 5th July.

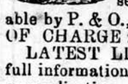
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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Calcutta.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

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SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

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DENISON & Co., BOMBAY

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

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HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

WHISKIES.

		Rs.	a.
HIGHLAND MALT	Per doz.	26	0
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	,,	24	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	,,	32	8
OLD IRISH	,,	26	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0	Extra No. 1	,,	2	4
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	,,	2	0
Imperial	,,	4	0	Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Star	,,	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	,,	1	8
Aromatic	,,	2	12	Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	,,	2	8	Extra popular	,,	1	0
Extra	,,	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF

CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12	EXTRA	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12	IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	FINE	,,	2	4
				PRINCESS	,,	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS. MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

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RAILWAY GUIDE

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AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs

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SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

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	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years, per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in ...	1,800	163 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	153 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
,, ,, Uprights	,, 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	,, 18	Set of Insulators	,, 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

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BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	FROM
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
AUSTRALIAN	,, SPEY ROYAL.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	HEIDSIECK & Co E & F CANORGLO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	&c. &c. &c.
&c. &c., &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars. &c. &c. &c.	

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NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL ... ... £ 1,000,000.

FUNDS (over), ... £ 500,000

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JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

OPENING OF PETLAD-CAMBAY RAILWAY FOR TRAFFIC.

THE following Stations on the Petlad-Cambay Railway, which joins the Gaikwar's Anand-Petlad Railway at Petlad, will be OPENED for all description of COACHING and GOODS TRAFFIC, as also for TELEGRAPH MESSAGES, on and from THURSDAY, the 20th June current. The Timings of the Trains will be as follows :—

DOWN TRAINS.				UP TRAINS.			
Stations.	Mixed.	Mixed.		Stations.	Mixed.	Mixed.	
	H. M	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	
Anand ... D	8 30	14 30		Cambay... D	5 0	.....	
Agas ..... D	9 4	15 1		Sayama .. D	5 22	.....	
Petlad ... A	9 25	15 23		Tarapur.. D	5 47	.....	
D	.....	15 32		Nar ..... D	6 2	.....	
Nar ..... D	.....	15 55		Petlad ... A	6 23	.....	
Tarapur... D	.....	16 11		D	6 32	12 10	
Sayama... D	.....	16 35		Agas ..... D	6 56	12 35	
Cambay.. A	.....	16 55		Anand .. A	7 25	13 5	

Further particulars as to rules, rates and classification of goods can be had on application to the Station Masters on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Company's System.

D. FOLLIOTT POWELL,
Actg. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th June, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and Credits of ADITBAI, wife of CHAGANLAL VRIJBHUKHANDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

MOTIBAI, the daughter of the abovenamed deceased and wife of RUNCHORDAS AMTHABHAI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel Street, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 12th day of June, 1901.
Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

HAIRE'S
ANTI-MALARIAL FEVER POWDERS.

A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.

A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.

Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic. It has no injurious effect and so IT CAN BE GIVEN EVEN TO AN INFANT.

ANNAS 8
FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

GAZDAR BROTHERS,
PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.
☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

Can also be had from
KEMP & Co., Fort; D. C. Oomrigar, Crawford Market; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others.

One out of Numerous Certificates :—

At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.

(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1, Postage, half-anna.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO ! POLO !! POLO !!! BROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls : order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BRINSMEAD PIANO FOR SALE.—Upright Grand PIANO by John Brinsmead and Sons, London, the Property of Capt. Barclay, now in South Africa. Rs. 700. On view at MARCKS & Co., Bombay.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EUROPEAN WISHES to CORRESPOND with a young Lady, age 25 to 30, with a view to Matrimony. Address "No. 5," care of this paper.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower, —SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt, Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Coating Straw Hats.

FURNITURE made to order, on hire or hire-purchase system. Terms Moderate.—E. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

A BOTTLE of our aerated LIMETTA JUICE (Re. 1 doz) iced and placed in one of our Peg Coolers (Rs. 3 each) will keep cold all night.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.—BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work. I can supply 500 in a week. Apply to FRAMROZE K. PATEL, Government Contractor, Mhow, C. I.

WANTED, a good MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, one having practical experience in General Engineering work preferred. Apply to ALCOCK, ASHDOWN and Co. Ld., Mazagon.

WANTED LOAN of Rs. 5,000 to be paid on 31st Oct. 1901. Intending persons should write with easiest possible terms to "R." care of this paper.

TOILET SETS.—For Washing Table. All New Shapes, with pretty Flower decorations, just to hand Prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

LANOWLI HOTEL.—ROOMS are VACANT in the LANOWLI HOTEL. Apply F. M. Dotivala, Lanowli.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c, &c, too, numerous to detail, For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Those who can afford the best should buy the best FOUNTAIN PENS. The only best. No others are as good. Simple in construction. No shaking. Perfect in operation. Always ready. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Well matched pair BAY ARAB PONIES. Height 13-2, Age rising 7. Believed sound, quiet to ride or drive. Price Rs. 900. Apply to E. M. PRATT, I. C. S., Sholapur.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. R. C. M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited, Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 2½ per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES : Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award man a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROY & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay, Homœopathic medicines, Rev. Muller's Solaribelotti Specifics, and Dr. Schussler's Tissue Remedies.

A RIGHT HIT AFTER ALL—Our Cossi Silk is just the thing that will suit you for your summer wear, because it is cool, smooth, washing and durable. A piece 7 yards by 54 inches for Rs. 16, cash or V-P-P. Write for samples to A. CROWN & Co., 12, Armstrong Road, Benares.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application, Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, casting from Rs. 15 to its. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

FURNITURE,—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intons, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange. Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

48 Cenamatograph Indian and English subjects films 120 to 60 feet long.

1 double-door iron safe with Chubb's keys 49 by 35 1-2 by 29 1-2 on stand.

The property of a Parsee gentleman, consisting of cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, almira, meatsafe, sofas, book case, filters, piano stools, Bungalow piano.

1 large church organ, 12 stops.
1 mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer.
2 Ratner's patent fire and thief-resisting English safes, 31 1-2 in. by 25 1-2 in. by 25 1-2 in.
2 Ratner's patent fire and thief-resisting English safes, 33 1-2 in. by 27 1-2 in. by 27 1-2 in.
2 Ratner's patent fire and thief-resisting English safes, 37 1-2 in. by 28 1-2 in. by 27 1-2 in.

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second hand bicycles.
1 handsome vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 strong-built brougham with handsome grey mare and harness.
1 strong-built landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned watches belonging to the estate of the late Mr. S. P. Leggett :—

1 gold open-faced watch, with chain.
1 gold hunting watch by Rotherham, London, with chain.
Can be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

SALE OF 64 BALES YARN.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the new Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, and on account and at the risk of Chatoorbhooj Bhawanidas—

64 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6s.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL OLD RICH SATSUMA CURIOSITIES NEARLY A CENTURY OLD, RICH ENGRAVINGS BOOKS, WIMBRIDGE'S FURNITURE, ETC.,

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Custom House Road opposite the Town Custom House, Fort, a large collection of real China curiosities nearly a century old such as Satsuma flower vases, powder boxes, jars, card and wall plates of different sizes, real old blue China flower jars, real copper enamelled vases, real marble large figures, real art pictures, engravings, chromos, water colours, oil pantings, a large collection of valuable reading books and novels, few pieces of Wimbridges furniture such as wall-mirror large brackets, corner cabinets, marble top round tables, bookstand, old guns, swords, revolver etc., the property of J. CAMPBELL, Esquire, Architect.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the two houses Nos. 46-54, 35-37, situate at Par Khan Lane.

Also all the building materials of the five houses Nos. 155-157, 145-149, 139-143, 79-85, 77, at Bhiwala Junction Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s shop.

Now on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 522 of 1900.

Sitabai widow and another .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Wasantrao Nana Moroba and another .....Defendant,

Under instructions of Messrs. Leslie Crawford and Manockji Sorabji Captain who by the decree dated the 7th day of March last, made in the above suit are ordered to conduct the sale Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of June 1901 at 4 p.m. sell on the premises by Public Auction, the property described below :—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 393 square yards or thereabout and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 11 New No. 67 old Survey No. 214 and new Survey No. 2-195 together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward C, No. 2410-42, Street No. 327-31 and 1, all which premises are situate to and on the east side of the Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the part of the late Nicholas D'Souza, on or towards the west by the Girgaum Road, on or towards the north by the property of Rao Nana Moroba and on or towards the South by the property lately of Shricrushna Vasudevji but now of Pestonji Etulji Mehta

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, rice and other grain in bags, jaggree in bundle, cotton seed, gunny, hurda in bags, grain in heaps, cotton bales and docras, and sundries.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JAMBULWADY STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Moroba Ramchander Pai, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing and erected thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Jamulwady Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Moroba Ramch under Pai and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 471, new No. 2453, old Survey No. 17-1191 and new Survey No. 10 and by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward Nos. 1760 and 1770 and Street No. 17 respectively, containing by admeasurement 218 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the premises of Gunesham Nilcunth Nadkarni, on the west by the premises of Moroba Narayen Hhende, on the south partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the premisses of the said Gunesham Nilcunth Nadkarni, and on the north by the said Jambulwady Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhalshanker and Ranga, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED MILL PROPERTY AT PAREL BELONGING TO THE DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Mill property, belonging to the Dhun Mills, Limited, the Auctioneer's Room No. 4 Forbes and Medows' Streets Fort, under instructions from the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Dhun Mills, Limited, pursuant to the power of sale, contained in the Indenture of Trust Deed, dated 1st August, 1899, and made between the Dhun Mills, Limited, of the one part, and J. D. Ghandy and K. N. Wadia of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at or near Parel in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13,300 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1317-1318 and 1318A, and which said piece is bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north-west by land of Babajee Angria or Nagoo Sayajee, being separated therefrom by a wall, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road and a road leading from the Elphinstone Road to Worlee, and on or towards the east by the public road leading to Mahim wood from the Elphinstone Road ; and,

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate without the Fort of Bombay at or near Parel in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5,293 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1317-1318 and 1318A and which said piece of land is bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the north by land of Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road, on or towards the west by the public road leading to Mahim wood from the Elphinstone Road, which public passage divides the properties herein firstly and secondly described, and on or towards the east by the lands of Bapoo Joshi, Bhasker, Crishna Govind, and Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder, and which said lands or ground firstly and secondly hereinbefore described were formerly in the occupation of the Dhun Mills, Limited, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the said Dhun Mills, Limited. The above two pieces of land are held under a lease dated the 29th day of August, 1883 and made between Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormarjee of the one part and the Dhun Mills Limited of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of April, 1883, renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rs. 300, together with all and singular the buildings and edifices standing on the said pieces of land and together with all and singular the boilers, with fittings (one by Beeley and two by Hicks Hargreaves and Co.) ; one pair of horizontal compound steamengine by Hicks Hargreaves and Co. ; blow-room, card room, spinning room and reeling house machinery by Platt Brothers, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and things which are upon the said premises.

The mill consists of about 17,803 mule spindles.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1901.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, unequalled and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

RECLAMATION OF GROUND AT MAZAGON.

TENDERS are invited for FILLING UP the RECLAMATION SPACE on the Shore side of the Sea Wall of the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard at Mazagon. All Tenders should be sent to the Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company, Fort, on or before the 30th instant. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co., Bombay.

13th June, 1901.

IT is hereby notified that the ABKARI CONTRACT of the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum will be AUCTIONED for ten years, commencing from the 1st of Azur, 1312, to the end of Aban, 1321, Fasli, at the office of the Revenue Board, at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 6th July, 1901, A. D.

All applicants willing to bid for the Contract are directed to be present on the occasion.

GULAM RASOOL,
Secretary, Board of Revenue, H. H. the Nizam's Govt.

GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE WINTER SESSION will begin on TUESDAY, October 1st. Entrance SCHOLARSHIPS of the combined value of £410 are awarded annually in September, and numerous prizes and medals are open for competition by Students of the School. The Hospital contains accommodation for 644 beds, and arrangements are being made as rapidly as possible to place the entire number at the service of the sick poor by re-opening the Wards that have been closed for want of funds for the last 15 years.

The appointments tenable by Students have been increased by more than 150 a year, chiefly by the addition of Clerkships and Dresserships in the Departments of Ophthalmology, Gynecology and Otology.

To augment the teaching of special subjects, Registrars and Tutors have been appointed in the Opthalmic and Obstetric Departments.

All Hospital appointments are open to Students without charge, and the holders of resident appointments are provided with board and lodging.

The College accommodates 60 Resident Students under the supervision of a Warder.

The Dental School provides the full Curriculum required for the L. D. S., England.

The Clubs' Union Athletic Ground is easily accessible.

A Handbook of Information for those about to enter the medical profession will be forwarded on application.

For the Prospectus of the School, containing full particulars as to fees, course of study advised, regulations of the College, &c., apply personally or by letter to

THE DEAN,
Guy's Hospital, London Bridge, S.E.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.
AND
PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M. B. London).

Classes are held throughout the year. Fee 16 guineas.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 500,000 Marks.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.

You are invited to participate in the CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

11 Millions 202,000 marks,

SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

In the course of these advantageous drawings which contain according to the premises only 18,000 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz :

The highest prize will be event. 500,000 Marks.

Premium	of	300,000	Marks
1 Prize	of	200,000	Marks
1 Prize	of	100,000	Marks
1 Prize	of	75,000	Marks
2 Prizes	of	70,000	Marks
1 Prize	of	65,000	Marks
1 Prize	of	60,000	Marks
1 Prize	of	55,000	Marks
2 Prizes	of	50,000	Marks
1 Prize	of	40,000	Marks
1 Prize	of	30,000	Marks
1 Prize	of	20,000	Marks
16 Prizes	of	10,000	Marks
56 Prizes	of	5,000	Marks
103 Prizes	of	3,000	Marks
155 Prizes	of	2,000	Marks
3 Prizes	of	1,500	Marks
612 Prizes	of	1,000	Marks
1030 Prizes	of	300	Marks
20 Prizes	of	250	Marks
76 Prizes	of	200	Marks
36045 Prizes	of	169	Marks
9993 Prizes	of	150, 148, 115, 100 M.	
10880 Prizes	of	78, 45, 21 Marks	

In all 59,000 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 1st drawing amounts to Mk. 50,000 increase in 2d. drawing to Mk. 55,000 in 3d. Mk. 60,000, in 4th. Mk. 65,000, in 5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 200,000, and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 500,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to

18 shill. for a full ticket.
9 ,, for a half ticket.
4 ,, 6d. for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp, one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact prize-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the most absolute secrecy.

☞ Remittence of money can be made by English Banknotes by registered letter or by Post-Office-Orders.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
Banker at HAMBURG, Germany.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra,

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17
Examination and Certificate.....	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
With Single Temple 60		24	16
With Cure 50		24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez....50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Banklpore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Gujerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 15.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ....£ 93 15-16 = unchanged.
3 per cent. Rentes ....£101 1-4 = plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...£108 = unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.£ 63 7-16 = plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London .... 25-22 = unchanged.
„ New York .... 59 3-4 = „
Exchange on London at Paris. 27·7-16 = „
„ New York .... 4·88 3-8 = „
Discount, Bank of England ...3 per cent. = „
„ Short London Bills...2 5-8 „ = —1-8
„ Indian Bank Bills ...2 7-8 „ = —1-8
Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 1-3 15-16
Silver to Bombay £ 170,000
Gold „ „ 10,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 100 bales. Imports 8,000 bales. Spot 4 19-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·30	4·29	4·23	4·2	4·2
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 4	plus 4

In New York—
Receipts at the Port .... 9,000 bales.
„ last year .... 2,600 „
Exports to Great Britain.......... Nil. „
„ „ Continent .... 3,000 „
Mid.-Uplands.......... 8 3-8 unchanged.
Futures, month of Sept. .... 7·26 „
Do. Do. Dec. .... 7·18 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	54,000
„ Sold on spec.	1,000
„ for exportation	1,000
„ forwarded to consumers	58,000
„ Actual exports	5,000
„ Week's imports	35,000
„ Stock	721,000
Surats week's sales	1,100
„ Sold on spec.	100
„ „ for exportation	100
„ forwarded to consumers	2,300
„ Actual exports	200
„ Week's imports	9,000
„ Stock	32,000
Afloat American	80,000
„ Indian	5,000

NEW YORK.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	54,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	24,000
„ „ Continent..........	59,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	400,000
Do. at Interior Ports..........	330,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 14th June, 1901.

Cotton	6,580 bales.
Wheat	6,760 cwts.
Linseed	4,010 „
Rapeseed	10,166 „
Gingellyseed	380 „
Poppyseed	1,330 „
Groundnuts..........	nil
Castorseed	877 „
Rice	7,579 „
Myrabollams	1,090 „

Rapeseed Brown, 37 1-2—3d. July-August, Havre sellers.

Tone flat.

Arrival—Metis.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day with a fair demand.
Total quantity sold 1,110,000.
Madras dull and prices par to 1 1-2d. lower.
Bombay dull and prices par to 1d. lower.
Sheep skin sale closed to-day dull and prices 1-2d. to 1d. lower.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

EXCHANGE.

We have nothing particular to report in this market. There has been the usual mail enquiry for Bank paper at current quotations, and few bills have been placed. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer .... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Do Demand .... 1s. 3 15-16d.
3 month sight credits .... 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do „ „ Francs 169 1-2
30 days sight Hongkong 145 1-2
Do. Shanghai 198 1-2
Do. Japan.......... 147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

This market opened at 95 3. for account, declined to 95 and closes with buyers at the latter rate. Renewed rumours of the early issue of the new rupee loan were responsible for the fall in prices, but there is absolutely no authentic report for a foundation for these rumours.

FREIGHT.

This market remains very firm. Seeds have been booked for steamer "Hispania" for June loading at 18s. 6d., for Antwerp July at 15s. 9d., and for open ports August at 15. 6d.

SEEDS.

Prices are unchanged and a limited business is reported at our quotations.

	Rs.	Rs.
Linseed	9 5 to	9 6
Rapeseed Brow Cawnpore	6 4 „	6 6
Poppyseed	8 3	...
Castorseed	32 12	...

COTTON.

The market is firm with a fair enquiry for Japan and also from European shippers for stapled cotton. Prices were Rs. 1 to 2 higher for ready cotton, and sales are estimated at 2,000 Bales. In the sutta market for new crop prices were unchanged and we hear of no sales reported.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols..........£94 = plus 1-16.
3 per cent. Rentes ....£101 = —1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ....£108 unchg'd
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities..........£63 3-8 = —1-16
Bar Silver in London.......... 27 7-16 unchg'd.
„ New York..........59 3-4 do. 1
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·20 = —2
Do. New York .... 4·88 3-8 unch'd.
Discount Bank of England ......3 per cent do.
Do. Short London Bills ...2 5-8 do. do.
Do. Indian Bank Bills ...2 3-4 do. = —1-8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 44, May-June Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk, sellers, Tone quite.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surat nil. Imports 24,000 bales. Spot 4 19-32 unchanged. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·30	4·30	4·23	4·0	4·0
	plus 1		—2	—2

In New York—
Receipts at the Port .... 8,000 bales.
Do. last year .... 1,100 „
Exports to Great Britain .... 1,000 „
Do. to Continent .... 1,000 „
Mid-Uplands .... 8 3-8 unchanged.
Futures month of Sept.......... 7·33 plus 7
Do. do. Dec.......... 7·24 plus 6
Total visible supply.......... 2,400,000
„ of which is East Indian.......... 177,000
„ stock in London 9,000
„ quantity in sight.......... 9,720,000

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th June as compared with the statement of 4th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 4. Rs.	A.	P.	June 11. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000	0	0	1,03,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,65,91,119	12	0	1,54,84,788	0	2
Other Deposits, &c.	6,36,61,551	8	5	6,37,30,376	1	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,03,002	0	1	3,19,810	10	5
Sundries	22,55,836	5	5	23,20,268	8	2
Rs....	11,30,61,509	9	11	11,22,05,243	4	1
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**
Government Securities	71,85,762	0	0	71,26,252	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	73,34,966	0	0	77,88,466	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,86,24,481	10	9	2,87,22,742	0	8
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,90,86,372	9	3	1,95,20,823	0	5
Bills discounted, &c.	1,88,10,267	14	3	1,68,77,242	2	8
Balances with other Banks.	15,36,164	3	0	10,25,433	9	11
Bullion	1,957	2	9	1,083	3	5
Dead Stock	16,13,264	6	9	16,10,250	6	3
Stamps	13,613	12	10	13,176	9	7
Sundries	8,71,575	5	0	8,39,606	10	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office ..	1,53,29,697	4	7	1,46,54,989	7	6
Do. at Branches	1,26,53,387	4	9	1,40,25,188	0	9
Rs....	11,30,61,509	9	11	11,22,05,243	4	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office....	18,67,357	Dec.
Do. at Branches....	7,61,035	Inc.
Other Deposits..........	68,825	Dec.
Post Bills	1,16,808	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,93,990	Inc.
Loans..........	98,261	Inc.
Accounts of Credit..........	4,34,451	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	19,33,025	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	6,74,708	Dec.
Cash at Branches..........	13,71,801	Inc.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises. 5h 23m, Sun sets, 6h 38m. High water, 0-7m., 11-53a Low. water, 5-0m., 6-2a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Meeting to consider memoral to the late Sir, Dinshaw M Petit. Chamber of Commerce, 5 p. m.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May was 2,639, daily average 85; total of new admissions 1,436; Parsis 822; Hindus 415; other castes 139. The number of children vaccinated was 45.

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The next meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will be held in the University Library on Friday (the 21st instant) at 5-15 p.m."

THEFT AT MALABAR HILL.—Mr. A. S. Leresche, who resides at Winter Road, Malabar Hill, has reported to the police, the theft of a silver chronometer watch of the value of Rs. 135 and Rs. 30 in currency notes from his dressing table on the evening of the 13th instant.

A NEW TRUSTEE.—At a meeting of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet charitable funds and properties held on Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit was unanimously elected a trustee thereof in place of his deceased father, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was advertised to be held this afternoon for the purpose of appointing a Trustee of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m.

ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATIONS.—Our attention has been drawn to a paragraph which appeared in our issue of the 29th ultimo under the heading of "Accountancy Examinations." The paragraph in question consisted of a cutting from the "Incorporated Accountants' Journal," the organ of the Society of Accountants, with certain prefatory words. It has been stated to us that those words did not occur in the original, and are calculated to convey an injurious reflection on the gentleman therein named, Mr. S. B. Billimoria. In fairness to him we willingly give publicity to the above statement, and regret the inclusion of Mr. Billimoria's name in the paragraph.

GRIEF AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Gordhan Premji, a Hindu carpenter, aged twenty-six years. The deceased's wife died about four months ago, leaving a little girl, aged four years. Since her death he had been very despondent and attended his work very irregularly. On Saturday evening Gordhan took no meals and went to sleep. Next morning he was heard by the landlord breathing heavily. He was unconscious and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He died the same day. A letter written in pencil and unsigned was found in the deceased's room, in which the writer stated that he had feasted well in his time and spared nothing in eating. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, committed Alaudin Nasarudin and Hamendin Nasarudin, two Mahomedans, on charges of using a forged hundi for Rs. 1,500, on the 23rd of January 1900, knowing the same to be forged, and obtaining payment thereof and also with cheating by personating as one Sarfarazoodin, and thereby deceiving one Amichand in Bombay, and inducing the payment of Rs. 1,500. The second accused was also committed on a charge of abetting No. 1 in the commission of the said offence. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Captain, solicitor, defended. The evidence went to show that on the 8th of January 1900, accused No. 1 and another man purchased a true hundi at Delhi for Rs. 1,500. Both the accused subsequently came to Bombay with a hundi, which was an exact forgery of the true one purchased at Delhi. Accused No. 2, concealing his real name, passed off as Sarfarozoodin, and cashed the forged hundi. Both the accused then went to Delhi and cashed the true hundi, obtaining Rs. 1,500 on it. The magistrate ordered the accused to be liberated on bail in the sum of Rs. 1,500 each, and a surety for the same amount.

A SUCCESSFUL BOMBAY STUDENT.—News has been received by telegram that Mr. A. C. A. Abdullatif, Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, late of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, passed the modern and medieval languages tripos with first class honours and second rank on the whole. Last year he passed the Law tripos also with 1st class honours and 2nd rank in the list. In the year previous he achieved distinction in Arabic by taking a first class in the "Ways" and being awarded an Exhibition. Mr. Abdullatif had the distinction, in the last Lent races at Cambridge of stroking the Lady Margaret II, one of the winning boats. He is the president of his College Debating Society and has recently been elected a member of the Committee of the Cambridge Union, at the head of the poll. Mr. Abdullatif had a distinguished career in Bombay where he stood 2nd in the Matriculation list, got a first class in the previous and headed the list in the intermediate examination. He carried off many prizes including the Hormusji Cursetji Dady prize which was awarded to him by the Bombay University for an essay sent in from Cambridge in 1899. Mr. Abdullatif goes up for the I. C. S. Examination in August next.

KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twenty-seventh annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Gordhandass Soonderdass, chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The following directors' report was taken as read :—

Gentlemen,—Your directors now beg to place before you their 27th annual report of the working of the Company's Mill, together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1900, showing the sum of Rs. 35,122—13—5 to the credit of the profit and loss account, including the balance of Rs. 65-13-0 brought forward from the last year's account. Your directors are glad to be able to say that, in spite of the general depressed state of the yarn and cloth markets, and the continued firmness in the prices of cotton during the year under report and that as well as owing to the critical circumstances of the mill industry your directors were obliged to work the mill for short time for some of the period, the aforesaid result can in no way be considered unsatisfactory and from what they can gather from the present working of the Company they hope to be able to show better results in future. Your directors have paid in October last an ad interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per whole and Rs. 6 1-4 per quarter share for the first half year ending 30th June, 1900, which has absorbed the sum of Rs. 18,743 12-0; and they now propose to pay for the second half year ending 31st December 1900 at the rate of Rs. 20 per whole and Rs. 5 per quarter share, which will absorb the sum of Rs. 14,995-0-0; and to carry the balance to the next year's account Rs. 1,384-1-5; total Rs. 35,122-13-5. Your mill and its contents including the stock-in-trade have been insured for Rs. 12,94 500. Your Directors regret to report the deaths of two of their esteemed colleagues, Dr. Hormasjee Bezonji Dantra and Mr. Lilladhur Valabhdas in April last. Two of your directors, Messrs. Goculdas Narranjee and Lakhmidass Waljee retire by rotation but are eligible for relection. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The above report and the statement of accounts were adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share for the half year ending the 31st December last was declared. Two of the directors, Messrs. Goculdas Naranji and Lukhmidas Walji, who retired by rotation were re-elected. Messrs. Hurjiwan Soonderdass and Anundji Bhanji were re-appointed auditors at an annual remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

AN example of the little South American honey bear, as it is sometimes called, has just been acquired by the Zoo. Like a person known to the police, it has many aliases, most of which are apt to be a little unpronounceable, such as kinkajou, manaviri, and guchumbi. In spite of these names which it has been called by natives and Europeans, the kinkajou is of an amiable disposition and very suitable for a domestic pet, though it has teeth, and can use them, and also claws to scratch with. The creature was at one time, as it has been sententiously put, "the means of perplexing systematic naturalists in their laudable attempts to place each animal in its proper position." It has at last been fitted into its proper niche, and is placed among the racoons and coatis.

THE Karachi shipping trade, which was badly hit by the famine in the Punjab, has now regained prosperity. The value of the imports into India landed at the Sind port in April was 59 lakhs, compared with 39 lakhs in April 1900, and the value of the exports shipped from the Keamari-docks amounted to 44 lakhs, compared with 21 lakhs in the previous April—a total increase for the month of 39 lakhs in the volume of trade.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Medical Union, held at Readymoney Buildings on Saturday evening to discuss the subject of a better system of Registration of Births and Deaths in Bombay City, and other reforms suggested in the circular of the Health Officer, No. 305, dated 8th April, Dr. Kama occupied the chair, and there was a goodly attendance of doctors.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that it was a matter of great congratulation that Dr. Turner had taken the whole of the medical profession of the City into his confidence and was anxious to receive suggestions and recommendations from them with regard to various important questions connected with the sanitation of Bombay. They knew that Dr. Turner's attainments and qualifications had been of a very high order. The speaker was sure that whatever remarks and suggestions Dr. Turner would make that day would receive their careful attention and consideration.

Dr. John A. Turner Health Officer, said he considered it the duty of a Health Officer of any large City to be in touch with the whole medical profession of that City. He did not see how he could carry out any important sanitary improvements without being in touch with the medical profession. The questions they had to consider had been laid before them in his circular which he hoped they had received. He had obtained many interesting suggestions in answer to his circular, which ran as follows :—"With a view to a more reliable system of registration of births and deaths, I propose to advise the adoption of a compulsory system of registration of births and deaths, and notification of infectious disease, I am writing to you to ask whether you would be kind enough to give me your views on the following points as I desire to have the support of the Medical profession of the City in this matter as well as in all matters concerned with the Public Health of Bombay :—Registration of Births.—The majority of the information as to births is now obtained by Birth Registration Karkoons, whose duty it is to visit houses and enquire as to births. As this is a cumbersome and unreliable method, I propose to issue a notice in all the native languages to the effect that all births and deaths must be registered by the parents or person in charge subject to a penalty. At the same time I propose to continue the present system for a time as a check on the compulsory system. Registration of Deaths.—Although the number of death returns is fairly accurate, the inquiries into the cause of death are very unreliable. It is asserted that only 5 per cent. of the deaths are certified by qualified medical men, and the present system of ascertaining the cause of death is by obtaining information from the parents or relations of the deceased after death or information gathered at the cemeteries. With a view to obtaining more accurate information as to the cause of death, I propose to ask for the provision of

MORE FREE DISPENSARIES

in the Town where persons can obtain free medical relief either at their own houses or at the dispensary. I suggest that these dispensaries should also be of value to medical students who could be attached to them for outdoor work, and in this way students would be able to gain experience in the treatment of diseases, the poorer class would have the benefit of medical aid, and a more accurate diagnosis of disease, and direct information would be forthcoming to the Health Department of the existence of infectious disease and cause of death. I am proposing also to make notification of infectious diseases compulsory, both to the medical men and parents or persons in charge of those suffering. A fee would be paid to the medical man notifying, also to the parents or person in charge. I would wish it to be understood that Notification of infectious disease to the Health Officer is for his information alone and to enable him to ascertain the cause of and control an outbreak. Notification does not necessarily mean interference with the privilege of private persons, but it enables the Health Officer to investigate the sanitary condition of the City, and it is found that when Notification is in force the sanitary improvements are more rapid and effective. The control of all outbreaks of infectious diseases should be under the Health Department. Investigation in their cause and spread is a great aid in ascertaining defective sanitary condition which would otherwise possibly escape notice. I should be glad, therefore, if you will give me your opinion on these points :—Registration of Births—Registration of Deaths and Notification of infectious disease, Provision of dispensaries, Attendance of medical students at dispensaries." The first question to consider was the registration of births. They knew the manner and system under which it was worked at present. The birth rate of the City of Bombay compared with that of other large cities of the world appeared to be small. It was calculated that the birthrate of Bombay was 12 or 13 per thousand. It was absurd to think that it could be so small in such a large City as Bombay. These figures were calculated about 20 years ago. The present system of the registration of births was unreliable. To ensure a perfect system with regard to this matter the course suggested in his circular should be followed. The next question was the registration of deaths. It was accurate in Bombay, because at all burial grounds and cemeteries the number of corpses brought for disposal was taken down. That was the only method of registering deaths. But the present system of ascertaining the cause of death was not a satisfactory one. Only 5 per cent. of the deaths were certified by medical men, while in the remaining cases the information was obtained from the relatives who brought dead bodies for disposal. The information given by the relatives could not be correct in all instances. If they could do anything even in a small way to get rid of this difficulty they would be taking a step in the right direction. The causes of death could be more accurately determined without any burden to the people themselves by combining the system of medical relief with the system of registration of births and deaths. The question of

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

was a rather difficult one They had the power under the Act of 1888 to insist upon the compulsory registration of births and deaths and notification of infectious diseases. It was necessary to make the notification of infectious diseases compulsory to a certain extent, and a little pressure ought to be brought to bear upon the people with regard to this matter by their medical attendants and friends. If the Municipality could give medical relief to those people, who were willing to accept European methods of treatment and gain their confidence and sympathy, he was sure that the time would come when they could realise their expectations by the establishment of such dispensaries. There were certain private charitable dispensaries in the City. He had asked the directors of such dispensaries whether they would be willing to co-operate with the Municipality under certain conditions. He had issued 17 or 18 circulars in connection with this, and had got 16 replies, of which 14 were favourable, saying the directors would be willing to co-operate with the Muncipality. He thought this was a very satisfactory condition of things. In addition to these dispensaries he proposed to add ten more Municipal dispensaries. They would thus be in touch with the poorer classes of people, and would thereby gain some reliable information which would be of value to the medical profession at large (applause).

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master said that one of the chief difficulties in the way of ensuring accurate registration of births and deaths was the ignorance of the masses which they should try to overcome to a certain extent before they could proceed in the matter. If the notification of infectious diseases were to be made compulsory on parents and guardians of persons suffering from such complaints, it would not be taken very kindly by the people. It would be better to approach the people with regard to this matter through their leaders. The poor people would not take advantage of Municipal dispensaries in large numbers in very serious cases, and therefore true causes of death would not be ascertained in the majority of cases. Moreover, the present financial condition of the Corporation would prevent the establishment of a sufficient number of dispensaries for the poor. A large portion of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities took native medicine, and were treated by their own hakims and vaids. Unless these hakims, vaids were taken into confidence by the Health Department, the Municipal authorities would not be in a position to know the true causes of deaths.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji said it was a matter for congratulation not only for the Corporation and the medical profession, but also for the people of Bombay that they had in their midst such a hard-working and energetic Health Officer as Dr Turner. He had hardly been with them for more than three months, but already he had set about initiating certain very necessary reforms, which augured well for the future. There was not the slightest doubt in the speaker's mind that the improvements, proposed by Dr. Turner, were absolutely needed in the best interests of the health of the City, and he was sure that the whole medical profession would agree with him in so thinking. In his endeavours to put his reforms into execution, Dr. Turner would find many difficulties. Still, the speaker did not wish to take a too pessimistic view of the whole situation, and he strongly advocated that the measures suggested should be put on a working basis as soon as possible. But they should proceed cautiously and on the lines of least resistance. The Health department should invite the co-operation of the leaders of the people, who would be a better and more effective agency than even the medical profession themselves. Special meetings of such leaders should be convened under the auspices of the union, to explain to them the real object of the measures, and thus allay any suspicion or prejudice in their minds that might have been engendered against any measures of reform by the working of the plague regulations, though, the speaker thought, that the plague operations had familiarized and accustomed the masses to Western methods and had an educating influence on them. He appealed to the local Press to assist in this good work by explaining to the people the real aims and objects of the measures, which were not meant to interfere with the religious susceptibilities of the people but with the object of doing as much good to them as possible. It was absurd to suppose that the birth rate of Bombay could be 12 per thousand. It could only be explained on the supposition that the present system of registration of births was very incomplete. The great difficulty in the compulsory notification of death, and the causes of death would be as regards the mode of finding them out correctly, without the examination of dead bodies, and that, he need hardly say, was not advisable to enforce on the people, because then their past experiences showed them that the dormant fanaticism in such matters would be roused, and the object aimed at would in the end fail entirely. With regard to the provision of charitable dispensaries, it was a matter for serious consideration for the Corporation, because it involved the consideration of the provision of an annual grant of money to keep them up, and although Dr. Turner had totalled up the expenditure to be less than Rs. 25,000 annually, their past experience had taught them that these grants had a peculiar way of mounting up generally from year to year. The attendance of medical students at these dispensaries was a very happy and practical idea, and he had no doubt that medical students, while assisting in the good mark, would themselves benefit considerably by it.

Dr. Sorab K. Nariman agreed with Dr. Turner in his views as regards the registration of births, and said that the plan suggested by the Health Officer was feasible. The speaker thought that parents and guardians must be compelled to get births registered within a certain time. He was of opinion that the plan suggested as regards the registration of deaths was not practicable in Bombay. But there must be some system of registration of deaths in order to improve the public health of the City. How the beginning should be made in the matter must be decided by them. He suggested that all death certificates sent by qualified medical men ought to be accepted by the Health Officer as final without any further inquiry. As regards hakims and vaids, after due inquiry if the Health Officer thought they were fit to give death certificates, the Health Officer should be empowered to grant them the right of giving such certificates. In cases where no death certificates were forthcoming, they must depend upon relieving officers. In each district there should be a relieving officer of each community. If death occurred in a community and where a death certificate was not forthcoming, the relieving officer of that community would go to the place of the relatives of the dead, take them to the dispensary medical men, and then they should decide the cause of death as best as they could without examination of corpses. The Parsees and Mahomedans would not allow any one to touch the corpses of dead persons of their communities. The relieving officers must not be paid less than Rs. 200 per month, so that there might be no temptation in their path. It was absolutely necessary that there should be a notification of infectious diseases by medical men as well as parents and guardians. He knew several instances where medical men were called to attend patients suffering from plague, but they did not like to go, simply because they did not want to notify such cases to the Municipal authorities. If parents were, therefore, compelled to notify such cases, it would be far easier for medical men. He further suggested that Rs. 2 should be paid for every such notification to medical men. Besides medical aid the people should be supplied with surgical dressings, and relieving officers should be empowered to give certain relief, whenever necessary, in money, clothes, &c., to the poor people. They all agreed that it was absolutely necessary to adopt some satisfactory system of registration of births and deaths in Bombay.

On the motion of Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, the meeting was adjourned till Saturday next at 4-30 p.m.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	0	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri..........	0	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	2	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi..........	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada..........	0	5	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ..	0	3	12
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown....	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total......	5	12	98
Same date last year.....	21	11	156

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	2	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	2	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi..........	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada..........	1	1	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion..........	1	2	4
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown....	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total..........	12	7	90
Total plague deaths to date.....	96,278	80,452	
Same date last year ...	17	12	167

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

THE statement showing the number of doses of plague vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the week ending Friday, 14th June, runs as follows :—

Date.	Where and to whom sent.	Doses.
	North-Western Provinces.	
10th June...	Lucknow, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow..	102
10th June...	Fatehgarh, Civil Surgeon, Fatehgarh	502
10th June...	Bulandshahr, Civil Surgeon, Bulandshahr	502
10th June...	Roorkee, Civil Surgeon, Roorkee	502
	South Australia.	
13th June...	Adelaide, Chief Secretary, Adelaide..	100
	Total sent out during the week under report......	1,703
	Total sent out since January 1901 in addition to above	3,56,952
	Total sent out up to 31st December 1900	20,26,549
	Grand Total......	23,85,209

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 4th June:—

The Trustees concur with the Underwriters' Association that it is highly desirable that cargo boats plying in Bombay Harbour should be regulated and controlled in the matter of their carrying capacity, and it should be suggested to Government that rules should be framed under Section 6 (k) of the Indian Ports Act, enabling the Board to empower the Port Officer to survey and license such boats and to levy a small fee to cover the cost of these services. The license should determine the carrying capacity and the number of the crew, and should be granted subject to the condition that the boat is properly equipped in accordance with the regulations for lights. The rules should empower the Port Officer to mark the load line on every boat exceeding 10 tons. The Trustees think that, following the example in other Ports, a license of this character should render a separate license under the Sea Customs Act, which is in reality only a permit to ply—unnecessary, but if there are objections to dispensing with this permit they would advise that it should be granted only on the production of the license under the Indian Ports Act and that the fee should be reduced to a nominal sum.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 31st May 1901.	Total from 1st April to 31st May 1901.	For week ending 31st May 1900.	Total from 1st April to 31st May 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	15	200	26	209
„ „ out of „ ..	29	204	19	197
„ transported	11	135	11	95
„ attended to	0	13	1	11
„ warped	0	9	2	10

ON the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Makameh Ghat Detachment of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles becomes attached to the separate company of non-railway men of the Bengal and North-Western Provinces Volunteers.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

Saturday : The depression at the bay is apparently unchanged in character and close to the Orissa Coast. It is probably of very little importance. The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in Upper India, and the depression in that area has partly filled up. It has given dust and thunder storms in the hills and plains. Showers have been more numerous in the Gangetic plain, but only a few are reported from Bengal. Amounts ranging from one to one-and-a-half inches have been received at Delhi, Bareilly, Bahraich, Lucknow, Narayanganj and Barisal. The only important falls at Burma are five inches at Tavoy and three at Moulmein. The Arabian Sea monsoon current has given light to moderate rain in West Peninsula and showers in the Central Provinces and North Madras. Goa has received three inches, Ratnagiri and Pachmarhi two, Sholapur and Akola one. Temperature is slightly to largely below normal in the submontone districts of Nothern India, Lower Bengal and parts of the Deccan and has fallen very rapidly in the Punjab and North Western Provinces. Conditions are more settled in Upper India. The depression in the Bay is apparently a feeble and diffused disturbance, but conditions are slightly suspicious off the Arakan Coast where the barometer has fallen slightly to briskly. The Arabian Sea monsoon current is blowing steadily in the West Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Ct.	Colaba. In.	Ct.
Previously registered.......	23	38	11	90	13	62	10	89
Saturday, 15th June	00	08	00	30	00	13	00	23
Sunday, 16th June	00	05	00	13	00	10	00	00
Total.....	23	51	12	33	13	85	11	12
Total fall to June 16, 1900...	00	07	00	51	00	59	00	89
Total fall to June 16, 1899...	12	15	13	14	18	46	16	10

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Saturday, June 15th	0	50

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 15TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore..........	29·533	E	5	101·6	75·9	55	...	0·50	+0·18
Sirsa..........	29·475	SE	F	105·3	77·1	53	...	0·02	—0·54
Delhi	29·539	SE	6	105·2	70·1	78	1·52	1·55	+0·97
Agra..........	29·535	SE	5	101·0	78·9	64	...	0·70	+0·13
Cawnpore	29·534	NNE	10	115·9	78·1	93	0·02	0·02	—0·89
Allahabad	29·520	WSW	6	101·0	83·7	57	...	0·01	—1·26
Jhansi	29·601	NNE	11	103·3	82·7	73	...	0·12	—1·11
Jacobabad	29·452	Calm	4	119·0	82·5	36	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·603	WSW	17	91·4	85·3	74	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·511	WSW	8	105·7	87·1	59	..	0·05	—0·54
Ajmere	29·573	W	17	101·9	82·0	70	..	0·77	+0·41
Deesa	29·641	SW	2.	102·1	82·1	65	...	0·00	—0·21
Ahmedabad.	29·654	WSW	7	10[illegible]·3	84·6	61	...	0·00	—1.73
Bhuj..........	29·618	WSW	29	96·3	81·4	72	...	0·00	—0·55
Jamnagar ..	29·644	SW	4	96·6	82·3	65	...	0·00	—0·86
Dwarka	29·676	WSW	22	90·4	82·3	81	0·01	0·01	...
Rajkot..........	29·664	W	15	100·4	75·2	61	...	0·03	—0·74
Bhownagar Para..........	29·673	SW	17	104·1	83·2	59	...	0·00	—1·93
Veraval	29·699	W	18	87·6	83·2	82	...	0·20	—1·62
Neemuch	29·539	WSW	23	90·5	81·0	60	...	0·04	—0·78
Indore	29·655	W	10	91·3	70·1	69	..	0·21	—2·52
Saugor..........	29·602	WSW	12	100·	74·1	60	0·07	0·15	—1·95
Jubbulpore....	29·539	Calm	5	100·0	74·1	74	0·31	1·35	—0·97
Hoshangabad..........	29·610	SW	8	107·1	70·2	30	..	1·05	—1·60
Khandwa ..	29·628	W	15	100·2	81·6	68	...	0·05	—2·30
Raipur..........	29·502	WSW	12	95·4	78·1	66	0·14	0·24	—2·27
Nagpur	29·646	SW	11	99·2	75·6	89	0·12	0·42	—3·17
Amraoti	29·702	WSW	13	99·2	75·5	85	0·05	1·19	—1·48
Akola	29·720	WNW	9	90·3	74·4	80	0·89	1.18	—0·98
Surat	29·724	WSW	12	94·7	83·1	78	..	0·08	—2·12
Malegaon ..	29·695	WSW	21	94·4	76·	65	...	0·40	—2·06
Bombay ..	29·765	W	13	85·1	79·5	86	0·55	10·87	+4·42
Poona	29·780	NNW	18	82·1	71·9	84	0·02	4·34	+2·01
Ahmednagar	29·745	W	13	80·8	70·9	82	0·16	2·52	—0·65
Aurangabad	29·733	W	14	89·3	?	76	..	0·87	...
Sholapur..........	29·765	SW	12	94·3	73·0	77	0·84	1·35	—1·81
Ratnagiri ..	29·801	WNW	4	87·4	73·9	98	2·44	10·71	—1·77
Belgaum..........	29·795	WSW	19	72·8	67·8	90	0·83	8·63	+4·99
Goa	29·812	W	12	84·0	79·9	80	1·45	17·62	+3·89
Karwar	...	SE	9	86·2	76·5	85	1·06	22·10	+2·05
Mangalore..	29·886	NW	3	85·8	74·9	90	0·89	10·24	—0·55
Calicut..........	29·929	NW	5	84·2	74·0	80	0·81	21·16	+2·77
Cochin..........	29·905	W	...	87·5	77·1	79	..	20·94	+3·17
Bangalore ..	29·884	WSW	12	89·7	85·8	85	0·03	0·95	—1·42
Secunderabad..........	29·748	WSW	17	91·1	71·5	88	0·68	4·07	+1·68
Masulipatam	29·695	WNW	9	96·1	72·1	91	0·78	2·10	—0·51
Bellary	29·798	W	14	81·5	75·2	53	...	1·82	+0·81
Cuddapah ..	29·769	W	F	96·2	81·9	58	..	1·46	—0·47
Madras	29·763	W	10	100·0	86·	59	0·02	0·0	—1·01
Coimbatore	29·878	W	8	88·4	72·6	68	...	2·70	+1·81
Trichinopoly	29·835	SW	8	99·1	73·8	64	...	1·0	+1·21
Negapatam .	29·812	SW	5	99·2	87·8	71	..	0·00	—0·85
Colombo	29·920	WSW	9	88·0	83·2	86	...	3·86	—1·17
Aden	29·798	SSW	7	93·8	90·6	58	...	1·34	+1·34

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H, = 0·46 (13·81); G. T. H. = 0·50 (12·41); St. G, H.= 0·55 (12·66); C, P. = 0·55 (10·87.)

SUMMARY.

THERE has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure at Lahore, Agra and Jhansi, and slight changes elsewhere. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at Karwar, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Bangalore, Secunderabad, Belgaum, Dwarka, Jamnagar, Veraval, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Deesa, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is 8° to 15° in excess of normal at Bhavnagar, Hoshangabad and Bangalore, and the minimum 15° in defect at Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 119° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places.

Over two inches of rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (2·44); over an inch at Delhi (1·52") and Karwar (1·06"); and light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Dwarka, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras.

Weather is favourable for light to moderate showers along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay and at and about Secunderabad, Sholapur and Masulipatam and also in Berar. Scattered showers are likely in the North-West Provinces. Pressure is abnormally high over nearly the wole country lying to the south of Latitude 24.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 14th June, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·748
Temperature of the Air	degrees	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·3
Dew Point		78·3
Relative humidity of Air..........		0·884
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..		8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)..........		75·1
General Directions of wind*		WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	364
Fall of Rain		0·63
Total fall during month		10·77
„ year		11·56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th..........		0·10

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—June 15.

10 p.m. .... 83·8

SUNDAY—June 16.

1 a.m. .... 82·7
10 a.m. .... 85·4
2 p.m. .... 87·4
4 p.m. .... 86·8

THE Bikanir Imperial Service Infantry arrive at Calcutta in the *Haiching* on the 21st; and the Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry in the Royal Indian Marine steamer *Canning* on the 24th June. Captains Conran, Tribe, and Bourke, I. M. S., Hume, R. E., Lieutenant Aratoon, Major Campbell, and Captain Cotton, R. A., are also on board.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Adriatico, 2,510 tons, Captain M G Greglich, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE barque Fryd, Captain J Lawson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

THE s s Inchdune, 2,635 tons, Captain W T Ashby, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Vauxhall, 2,315 tons, Captain S R Chandler, sailed on Saturday, for Kratzwick, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,214 tons, Captain T P Bobo, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1,509 tons, Captain B Pietree, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo and 38 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Asia, 2,336 tons, Captain J Laird, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c, with a general cargo, Mrs Ledingham and Mr Pilkington as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 13th June, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs Otto Trust and infant, Mr A G Crilly, Rev Nicolls, M A, and 19 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 15.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Sephinx.......... Comdr H A Phillips, R N .... Cruiser
a Torpedo Boat No 100.. Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N ....
a Do No 102.. Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N ....
a Do No 103.. Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N..........

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia.......... .... Turret-ship
Plassey.......... .... Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats ....

IN DOCKYARD BASIN.

Investigator.......... Comdr T H Heming, R N .... R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence .... Indian Marine
Clive.......... .... Indian Marine
Nancowry.......... .... Indian Marine
a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination. Date.	Agent
Kohinoor..........	1935	Corran		T M & Co
Chanda	1305	Goode..........		M M & Co
Merkara..........	1948	Sharp		M M & Co
Aska	148	Smith..........		M M & Co
Nizam..........	2041	Elliott		A S N Co
Tullochmoor..........	2251	Guias		Captain
Crewe Hall	2639	Collen..........		M M & Co
Uriana..........	3383	Allen..........		M M & Co
Vulcan..........	2211	Vasey..........		M M & Co
Elax	2612	Baker		W & A G & Co
Prudentia	1792	Luckham		E L & C

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Assyria..........	996	Richardson	P Gulf..........	20-6	M M & Co
B	H Maru	2036	Menrai	Yokohama	24-6	U Y K
E	Itaura	3363	Creft..........			M M & Co
H	H M S Magdala ..		Capt T Y Greet, R N			Government
H	Tenasserim					Do
K	Bahaduri	829	Brewis..........			Shepd & Co
L	Indravati	513	N Mahomed	Marmagoa..	15-6	S & Co
M	Ensenada	999	Moris	Repairing		E T & Co
O	Steinberger..........	2311	Ducker	Hamburg..........		Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Kaveri..........	553	Ahmed	Bhownager ..	15-6	Shepd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Fairweather	Karachi..	15-6	Shepd & Co
Ponani..........	552	Ebrahim	Bhownagar..	18-6	Shepd & Co
Courland	992	Miller	Marmagoa..	19-6	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Hispania	3380	Hamilton	Liverpool..	2*-6	W&A G&Co
3	Po..........	1531	Montano	Genoa..........	17-6	C Balduino
4	Bisagno	1509	Brusaca	China	17-6	C Boggiano
5	Bengal..........	2751	Barcham	China	19-6	P & O Co
9	Stanley Hall..........	2660	Brown	Karachi	18-6	K N & Co
10	Trocas	2557	Shaplay	Dunkirk..	26-6	W&A G & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langborne	Aden..........	22-6	P & O Co
14	Dumra..........	762	Russell	Karachi..........	21-6	M M & Co
15	Simla	1615	Bamber	Karachi	18-6	M M & Co
16	Khandalla	1318	Sharpe	Calcutta..........	26-6	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
15	Dumra s	Tice	Karachi, June 13
	Fryd (bqe)	Lawson..........	Mauritius

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Hermod s	Olsen	Rangoon
	Venus s	Morgan	Calcutta
	Vauxhall s	Chandler	Kratzwick
	Inchdune s	Ashby	Calcutta
	Oriental s..........	Jiphson	London
	Bhundara s	Bobo..........	Calcutta
	Adriatic s	Greglich	Calcutta
	Asia s	Laird..........	Liverpool
16	Persipolis (P Gunboat)	Ibrahim	Persian Gulf

The steamer Bisagno, Captain Pietree, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Hongkong.

The steamer Egypt, entered for loading yesterday for Aden.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Chisholm s—15 cases whisky, Treacher and Co.
St Oswald s—60 cases confectionery, W and A Graham and Co.
Clan Maclean s—10 cases whisky, Samuel Fitze and Co.
City of Lucknow s—1 qr cask whisky, Samuel Fitze and Co.
Clan Macleod s—1 qr cask whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—3 cases stationery, H Abdoolally ; 3 casks whisky, Phipson and Co.
Egypt s—25 cases gin, Treacher and Co.
Oriental s—4 cases envelopes, H Abdoolally.

FROM CHARANTE.

St Oswald s—14 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Persia s—26 cases provision, H Maneckjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—1,325 cwt linseed, 440 cwt teelseed, 5,000 cwt poppyseed, 1,004 cwt rapeseed and 3,400 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—250 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha ; 1,500 bales cotton, Shingcai Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, Seth and Co ; 900 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hiroshima Maru s—700 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Hiroshima Maru s—200 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hiroshima Maru s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 478 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 277 cwt sandalwood chips, Jeena Kika.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—20 cwt peacock feathers, D Mowjee and Co ; 10 cases opium, The P and O Co.
Hiroshima Maru s—1,200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co ; 100 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co ; 100 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co ; 722 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, C Bhawaneedass.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th June.

1. There will be a Lecture at the Byculla Head-quarters on Tuesday next the 18th instant at 9 p.m. Recruits are specially requested to attend.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Dance—The first monsoon Cinderella will be held at the Club, on Saturday June 29th. No invitations will be issued after Friday the 28th instant.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

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THE Most Perfect BEARING METAL on the Market adopted by the U. S. Navy in Preference to all others.

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NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

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Every Instrument warranted for five years.

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HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM
For twelve or twenty-four months
On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages

WORN PIANOS.
Tone and touch restored.
Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE.
Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

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Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

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Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

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CHEAPEST AND LARGEST HOUSE IN INDIA.
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BRANCH :—ABDUL REIHMAN STREET.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

ASSAM TEA DIRECT FROM THE GARDEN.

ONE GRADE ONLY, of the finest drinking Blend, supplied in boxes of 20 lbs. and upwards, delivered free at any Railway Station in India. Documents Value Payable Price Re. 1 per lb. Apply to—
H. PLAYFAIR,
Managing Partner,
The Dibrugarh Combination,
Dibrugarh, P. O. Assam.

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY.
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

What's the matter with your
CYCLE?
BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.
OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—
The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.
Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.
Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for
Rs. 130 CASH.
If you do, come to
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

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ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.
CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.
Apply to
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Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
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BEAUCLERK.
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CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 17.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

232-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Laljee Mansing and others vs Bha Premchand Nundlal—Edgelow G and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheriff Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

6-416-01—Bhampsi Pitamber vs Mohonlal Punjabhai—Hiralal and Co.

54-2972-01—Nawazbai widow vs Ardesir Sorabjee Moos—In person.

143-01—Crawford B and Co—Blennerhassett Montgomerie Blennerhassett vs Harishandra Krishna Joshi.

184-01—In person, a pauper—Violet Mabel Blackburn vs William Henry Blackburn.

209-01—In person, a pauper—Hemibai widow and others vs Hiroo widow and others.

221-01—K B Mehta—Mahomed Osman vs Yoosoof Abdoola Dharamsey and another.

Long Causes.

319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essac and others vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—C and V., D and D., B V and K—Part heard.

85-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Govindlal Shrikisson and others vs Bhaidas Narotumdas.

123-01—Tyabjee and Co Jailal Khoobiram vs Lalabas Gujarmull and others.

18-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Laljee Doongersey and another vs Ludha Kishow and another—Madhowjee V.

17-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Shivlal Bhivraj and another vs Nazarmull Shriprasad—Bicknell M and M.

Long Causes.

272-01—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Sakiatwala—Nanu and H.

603-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.

281-00—Payne G S and M—Purdhan Nanjee vs Dyal Ludha —Unwalla and P.

432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Wahabin Ali vs Okamal Jasamal and others—Little and Co.

426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manoredas Revaldas and others.

751-99—Khunderao S Gurmukhrai Hawmahmul and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

155-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chubildas Hurkisondas M D and J.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th June 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,10,000	2,90,000	4,000	4,04,000
Or per mile of Railway	238	629	9	876
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	23,22,622	50,13,185	68,425	74,04,232
Total for 22 weeks	24,32,622	53,03,185	72,425	76,08,232
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,11,531	2,74,827	2,877	3,89,235
Per mile of Ry. do.	242	596	6	844
Total to corresponding date do.	22,16,014	6,05,384	15,988	34,37,385

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 14,765
Decrease to date ..... ,, 6,29,154

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st June 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,30,000	4,95,000	7,000	6,32,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	301	4	384
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	26,72,689	85,56,773	1,12,572	1,13,42,034
Total for 22 weeks...	28,02,689	90,51,773	1,19,572	1,19,74,034
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,310	5,29,390	5,083	6,42,783
Per mile of Ry. do.	66	322	3	391
Total to corresponding date do.	21,63,911	1,04,46,329	1,01,513	1,30,19,753

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 10,783
Decrease to date ..... ,, 10,45,719

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st June 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	300	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	17	18	...	35
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	8 164	5,232	28	13,424
Total for 22 weeks ...	8,464	5,532	28	14,024
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	231	226	1	488
Per mile of Ry. do.	13	13	..	28
Total to corresponding date do.	8,886	12,361	32	21,279

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 112
Decrease to date ..... ,, 7,255

NEW PIANOS.

	Rs.
Portable Pianos	290
Bijou 5 octave Pianos	320
Full Compassed, Solid Cased, Iron Framed Pianos	Rs. 475 to 1,200
Grand Pianos	,, 1,000 to 1,650
Square Pianos	,, 775 to 950

Special Terms for Cash and Monthly Payments.

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NOTICE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BROWN—At Gold Mohur Castle, Byculla, on 16th June 1901, Kate Dunbar, the loving and dearly loved wife of J. Bob-Brown. Funeral will have the residence at 5 p.m. this evening and arrive at Sewree Cemetry at 5-30. Friends will please accept this as the only intimation.

IN MEMORIAM.

TRAILL—In affectionate remembrance of EDITH JULIA, the dearly loved elder daughter of G M Traill, who died on the 16th June, 1900. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GREEN—June 12, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of H H Green, Inspector of Local Works, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRASHER—TURNBULL—June 8, at St John's Church, Dharmsala, by the Rev A Lewis, Alfred Herbert Brasher, Indian Civil Service, to Beatrice, second daughter of D N Turnbull, D S Police, Jhelum.

DEATH.

CRITCHELL—June 7, at Kirklands, Mussoorie, John Ford Critchell, of the Prince of Wales' Hotel, Rajpur, Dehra Dun, aged 38.

KEMP'S LIST.

COFFEE IS COFFEE.

But every lover of the fragrant beverage knows that it makes a great deal of difference who makes the coffee, and what brand or mixture is employed.

Kemp's LIQUID EXTRACT *of* COFFEE *is manufactured entirely without heat from their well-known Brand and is of exquisite flavour and aroma.*

12 As. per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1901.

CHINA'S REVENUE POSSIBILITIES.

THE latest contribution to the discussion of the Chinese indemnity question is from the pen of Mr. C. J. Dudgeon of Shanghai, who, like Sir Robert Hart and the Honourable Mr. Whitehead, can claim to have studied the subject on the spot. He writes to the June number of the "Empire Review" to throw light on the revenue possibilities of the unfortunate Centre Kingdom. We heard this week via Washington that the Powers are far from unanimous as to the amount and manner of payment of the indemnity. Meantime it is instructive to learn how much and in what manner China is able to pay. The Shanghai correspondent of the "Times" tells us that the scale upon which several of the Powers have formulated their claims has created a feeling akin to consternation, as indicating a determination to deny China all reasonable chance of recuperation. At the same time, writes he, it illustrates once more the hollowness of the so-called Concert of the Powers, for a nominal agreement upon the principle of the indemnity cannot disguise a profound divergence of methods in its application. The claims for military and naval expenditure amount, in the case of Great Britain to less than £5,000,000, while those of Germany amount to £15,000,000, France £11,000,000, and Russia £17,500,000, Japan claims only £3,500,000. Japan contributed the largest and most efficient fighting force at the beginning of the operations, and Great Britain maintained actually the largest fighting force throughout the whole period. How then do the claims of France and Russia become so high? They have suffered least, have expended least and have least to lose. Thus it is easy to understand the insistency displayed by them upon immediate payment of the indemnity in some form readily convertible into cash, and their action certainly does emphasize their indifference to the future of China. It has been pointed out time and again that the financial distress from which China already suffers severely cannot be indefinitely increased without imperilling the whole machinery of Government and Dr. Morrison has plainly written that the slender revenues upon which the Provincial authorities depend for carrying on the administration cannot be recklessly diverted without the risk of administrative paralysis. It is granted by all who interest themselves, even superficially, in the future of the country that reforms amounting to nothing short of reconstruction must be carried out if the lessons of the past year are not to be lost. But if the indemnity is to be fixed on a basis of systematised loot, there is no hope and no possibility of reforms being effected. What is wanted to lift the country from the mire is "properly directed and resolutely applied foreign assistance" which alone can raise Chinese institutions out of "their present choking surroundings of corruption and peculation." Mr. Dudgeon sounds the voice of warning not any too soon. He emphatically asserts that in estimating the amount which China can pay as indemnity, Europe has been too prone to regard area and to forget that the system of collection and accountability are mediæval.

Mr. Dudgeon inclines to the belief that China would be able to pay the amounts demanded if the necessary reforms were already carried out, but not unless. Too many birds of prey in the form of members of the Imperial Clan and peccant officials exist for China to grow prosperous under existing conditions. Mr. George Jamieson, in his report on China's finances, declares that "there is no magistracy which does not at least make up its limits of taxation and leave something over; while a great number leave a handsome surplus." The fact is explained by Mr. Dudgeon who says that the shortness of the period of office, coupled with the rule that no mandarin can hold office in the province of his birth, is not conducive to much sympathy on the part of the officials with their people, the main object being to make hay while the sun shines. No appointment can be obtained without the payment of place-money. The time limit is three years and the salary absurdly inadequate. The aspirant has to be ready with refreshers for his superiors and he has but that time to recoup himself and put by a little to keep him until next he is in office. By this system of "Squeezes" the poor are taxed to the utmost limit of possibility. But if the money which goes into the pockets of officials, added to that which now maintains the great hive of drones known as the Imperial Clan,—who are like the lilies of the field in that they toil not, neither do they spin—there would not be any insuperable difficulty in the way of paying the amounts now demanded as indemnity. The possibility of increasing the revenue by reforming the existing fiscal methods, Mr. Dudgeon considers first, then that of increasing it through revision of the existing tariff of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and he finally takes into consideration the revenue to be derived through mining and railway development. He acknowledges the justice of China's claim to a revision of the Maritime Customs tariff. It is the same which came into existence with the Tientsin Treaty of 1858, being based on a five per cent. "ad valorem" duty payable at the ports. The conditions of trade are now entirely different from what they were forty odd years ago. And as a concession to the bitter enemies of "likin" Mr. Dudgeon suggests the levying of a seven and a half per cent. duty at ports and unhampered conveyance inland. This, as he points out, would not merely mean consolidation, for all goods would pay the enhanced duty, not merely those which afterwards find their way to the interior provinces. "Sweep away the likin stations altogether," says he, "at the same time protecting China's legitimate inland revenue by the establishment of recognised customs stations under properly supervised control."

The revenue to be derived through mining and railway development, Mr. Dudgeon proves to be capable of multiplication. He reminds us of what has been said on the subject by experts and declares that the dominant idea which guided the drafting both of the original and revised regulations was the promotion rather than the encouragement of enterprise, though always with the immediate object of exploiting the would-be concessionaire for the benefit of a corrupt officialdom. He reaffirms that the mining rules effectively preclude any idea of mining; again preliminary railway contracts can always be protracted indefinitely by subsequent negotiations, and promises made in Peking can be repudiated in the provinces. Therefore generally speaking, as the "Times" correspondent so piquantly observes under the revised regulations "that peaceful and profitable order of things may be fairly considered to be re-established, wherein the internal resources and foreign relations of the empire may alike be exploited for the sole benefit of the governing classes." And it is absolutely true that the governing classes not only squeeze those below them, but those who would help in the development of the country, squeeze them not for their country's good but for their own. Mr. Dudgeon gives many facts and figures in demonstrating that the existing revenues of the country are already so heavily mortgaged and tapped, that she must needs seek for new sources of supply. In her mineral wealth he shows that China possesses a source of vast revenue, a possibility which has hitherto been untouched and he argues that not only would mining and railway development create a wealth which, by its stimulating effects upon trade, would automatically result in increased revenue but in the royalties upon the enterprises there would be a direct revenue which might, in part at least, be ear-marked as security for further borrowing. But he must first get rid of the corrupt officialdom. Until that has been done the wealth would be diverted and the royalties find their way into the pockets of temporary place-holders. The existence of that corrupt officialdom is the reason why in place of regulations which are based on an intelligence of cunning official greed, China cannot adopt regulations similar to those which obtain in other countries, and which are the outcome of wide experience. Even assuming the claims of all the Powers to be reasonable, China could not develop her resources unless the reform of existing fiscal methods come first. That is where the whole difficulty lies.

THE MURDEROUS MOTOR-CAR.

THE pace at which Fournier brought his automobile from Paris to Bordeaux seems to have frightened some people at home. The average speed was eighty-five kilometres an hour or fifty-one miles. "Murderous" the "Overland Mail" calls it, and so it would be if this were the ordinary pace attained by all the automobiles that spin about the roads of France or any other country. But if an International Cup is offered for a motor-car race, there can be no two ways about it, one must race, and the Cup comes to the lips of him whose automobile runs quickest. Though it is undoubtedly the pace that kills, it was too, and Fournier is not to blame for his rate of travel, nor France, nor any other man, except the committee who offered the Cup and could hardly have limited the rate of progress. The Cup is called International, so presumably automobilists from different countries competed. The "Overland Mail" is shocked at any country allowing such a competition to take place, perilous to the safety of the public, and "disquieting for the future of all peaceful and well-disposed citizens." The demon cyclist was bad enough, and is no better in spite of the law, but this terrible car of Juggernat is worse than any phantom rider. If motor-cars become the custom as well as the rage, it will be necessary either to give them a wide berth, a road to themselves, or to moderate their transports to a reasonable pace. Irresponsible express trains flying by backwards and forwards would be tantalising to the nerves of the best regulated horse, and he would need to be well-bitted and bridled to prevent him following suit. No doubt our contemporary is wise to raise the danger signal. But he unselfishly recommends the "surprising celerity of locomotion" to the attention of the Indian Government. Here in cases of emergency, we would have a means of transport unequalled for military, police, and postal service. He says nothing of danger to the dwellers in the tropics. We are afraid we are not likely to keep pace with the rest of the world in adopting the automobile as a means of hastening work in India. Even the use of bicycles was very slowly adopted, and is not by any means general yet in the postal and telegraph service. The automobile is very costly to start with and would probably be expensive to keep as compared with a contract with the railways. The Indian high road is however not a crowded thoroughfare and the mild bile, which for the most part is the usual transport officer, would only shy into the ditch at sight of a motorcar dashing by and neither bile nor cart would suffer much, they are always ready to go to the wall. There is shrewdness in the reminder that a machine "which can stand the wear and tear of such an experiment" as the race between Paris and Bordeaux at eighty-five kilometres an hour, has come to stay. If we in India delay in adopting it generally, we can pretend that it is for safety's sake and crush any grumblings for a faster rate of progress with the old proverb, Chi va piano va sano, and most certainly piano is not the quality of the automobile.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

THERE is nothing eventful in municipal administration in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1899-1900. The wants of the several municipalities still remain unsupplied, as it was impossible to make any material progress in a year of famine. The finances of nearly all local bodies for several years have been heavily burdened by plague expenditure, and the presence of famine added to the financial straits, with the result that all works of public utility were abandoned and ordinary Municipal services were reduced to a very low point. Very few towns in the Presidency possess a satisfactory water supply, and Government complain that although large sums have been expended on works to improve this supply the sources of water still remain indequate to supply the needs of the people. No doubt the progress of such works has been delayed by the terrible combination of plague and famine, but it is to be hoped that when the water supplies of these towns are improved, the inhabitants will be more satisfied than the residents in Bombay City, which although possessing a practically unlimited supply doles it out to the public at most unsuitable hours. Taxation is highest in Sind, and varies from Rs. 3 in the Northern Division to Rs. 1 in the Southern Division. The more populous and important the city the higher is the taxation; thus in Karachi it amounts to Rs. 5-8-10 per head, and in Bombay it is Rs. 9-8-4, and it would not be exaggerating to say that the ratepayers of both cities feel that they pay very dearly for the municipal services received. The financial condition of the municipalities is absolutely bad. Forty Boards are indebted to the aggregate of 46 lakhs, money raised on loan for plague expenditure, towards which during the year over 11 lakhs were granted by Government, and a further 6 1-2 lakhs have been recommended. Belgaum and Dharwar are heavily burdened, Ratnagiri finances are deplorable, and many towns, including Ahmednagar, are in a hopeless condition. Local bodies in the Northern Division are the more impecunious, but this is due to the intensity of famine, and their conduct under such adverse circumstances is praised by Government. The Governor in Council expresses his pleasure at the public spirit displayed by many non-official members in successful administration, and he singles out the following gentlemen for special mention :—The Honourable Mr. Chunilal Venilal, C. I. E., President, Broach Municipality, Khan Bahadur Dorabji Pudumji, President, Poona City, Mr. J. C. D. Raper, Vice-President, Igatpuri, Dr. H. Cooke, Vice-President, Lonavla, Rao Bahadur R. S. Malapur, Vice-President, Dharwar, Rao Saheb Raghavendra Krishna, Vice-President, Bijapur.

THE Postmaster General Mr. A. U. Fanshawe and Mrs. Fanshawe were among the passengers by mail steamer Egypt on Friday. Mr. Fanshawe was married while on leave at home to Miss Meyers, sister of Mr. Dudley Meyers of Calcutta.

THE s. s. Fairy Queen began the Harbour Ferry Service on Saturday morning, the 15th instant, and will continue to run regularly twice daily from the Mody Bunder.

THE Persian Gunboat Persipolis, Captain Ibrahim, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Mail Steamer Oriental, which was delayed on account of the non-arrival of the Burman Mails, left at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening.

PLAGUE has broken out in the village of Badechha Khurd in the Rapar tahsil.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DYCE, Deputy-Adjutant-General, Bengal Command, proceeds home on eight months' leave on urgent private affairs.

IT has been decided that the road from Pat Darband via Dhar and Sartop to Fort Lockhart shall be improved, re-aligned and widened to 10 feet at a cost of Rs. 23,000.

MR. A. BAKER, Financial Secretary to the Bengal Government, will proceed on nine months' leave at the end of the current month, the state of his health compelling him to seek rest for a while.

ARRANGEMENTS are now being made for the provision of the necessary barracks, &c., for the additional Mountain Battery transferred from Darjiling to Quetta, of which the approximate cost is estimated at Rs. 3,20,906.

GENERAL TOMKINS, Colonel Commandant R. E., and late Director-General of Military Works, has been transferred to the unemployed Supernumerary List from 12th June, on completing five years from the date of his last employment.

MR. NICHOLSON, of the Board of Revenue, Madras, a Member of the Agricultural Banks Conference, is, formally gazetted as placed on special duty in the department of Revenue and Agriculture at the headquarters of the Government of India.

THE annual report on railway administration in India shows a most successful year's working. For the first time there was a surplus of State revenue over expenditure, amounting to 8 3-4 lakhs. The report bears testimony to the value of railways in the mitigation of suffering caused by the famine.

THE famine returns for the last week show an increase of 13,800 persons on the lists, of which 11,200 are in British Districts, in Bombay, and 2,700 in Bombay Native States. There was a decrease of 3,100 in Central India States, but an increase of 2,100 in Baroda. The total for all affected districts is now just under half-a-million.

LALA SHIB DAS of Montgomery, Pleader of the Chief Court, who was found guilty of the offence of abetting the giving of false evidence by one of the witnesses before the Commissioners appointed by the Government to enquire into the conduct of Sirdar Gurdyal Singh, and sentenced by Mr. W. Renouf, a special magistrate appointed to try the case, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months, has been acquitted on appeal by the Sessions Judge, Ferozepore.

VOLUNTEERS in the Punjab will be interested to learn that the following additional allotments have been made from the Military estimates to Volunteer corps in the Punjab Command. Allowance of free ammunition Rs. 4,705; Prizes for shooting to non-Railway Corps on the same conditions as Railway Corps Rs. 1,960. The conditions on which prizes are given for shooting to railway corps are laid down in para. 444 of the Volunteer Regulations. The allowance is Rs. 200 to every 100 efficient members.

THE Government of India, in acknowledging the receipt of the Administration Report on grass operations in the Punjab for the year 1899-1900, have expressed their gratification at the energetic manner in which the following officers superintended the grass farms with which they were connected :—Colonel G. L. Garstin, 9th Bengal Lancers; Captains E. W. Boudier, 17th Bengal Lancers; Browne, R. A.; H. M. Campbell, 18th Bengal Lancers; W. B. James, 2nd Bengal Lancers; and Lieutenant J. Cornaghan, R. H. A.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, 13th June.

THE last week or two of the hot weather in Simla are always gay ones and this year has been no exception to the rule. Last Saturday was held the annual Horse and Dog show at Annandale which was a very successful affair. The Indian Cavalry dinner took place the same evening. On Monday was the Masonic banquet, and on Tuesday the Black Heart dance. There have also been one or two small dances at private houses and a couple of very pleasant musical at homes, Simla, just now, being unusually strong in musical talent.

The sensation of the week is the rumour that the Punjab Government is to move its headquarters from Simla to some other station. Dalhousie is the place which seems to be most frequently mentioned as the locality to be selected. I already hear of enterprising purchases of landed property in the last mentioned station, in anticipation of a rise in values there. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in referring to the matter, on the occasion of the Masonic banquet, said he thought the present arrangements would last out his own term of office. But there can be few here, who have the welfare of the station or of the country at heart, who would not regard the departure of the Punjab Government with very genuine regret. It may be that the link afforded by the frontier is now broken, but the desirability of the Government of India being in close communication, for some months each year, with the men who rule the fighting province is as urgent as ever. The present system may have its disadvantages but it at least keeps the Viceroy and his Council in touch with the Government of the province which holds the bulk of the armed strength of the country. Relations with the Bengal Government and the Commercial community of Calcutta, during the cold season, would in no way make up for loss of contact with the Punjab. The need may not be very apparent with a Viceroy of the stamp of Lord Curzon at the head of affairs, but the latter's experience of the East is altogether exceptional in the King's representative in India. What might happen in the future, with a Viceroy like Lord Elgin, in the hands of a Council, half of whom had never been in India before in their lives, is not pleasant to contemplate, were they shut up together in Simla for seven months each year with the Punjab Government perched at a distance from them on some other Himalayan hill top. The assumption by the Supreme Government of direct control of the frontier is an additional reason for their keeping in touch with the organisation that has preceded them in charge of it. The greatest objection to Simla as headquarters for the Viceroy is its isolation. The removal of the Punjab Government would gravely increase this isolation without commensurate advantage. The benefit of conjunction is mutual. It is to the advantage of the province of the five rivers to have the supreme legislature informed of its needs and aspirations, as can only be done by the personal contact of its local administration with the Government of India. For the Government of India, to leave unchallenged the statement that they would be glad to see the backs of the rulers of the Punjab, would be almost equivalent to admitting that India could be administered from the India Office in London without the presence of a Viceroy in this country at all.

I have been tempted to digress from my task of telling your readers of the doings of Simla. I must return to what took place last Thursday at the Town Hall. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association. The Viceroy was in the Chair, supported on the platform by the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Military Member of Council, the Bishop of Lahore and the General Officer of the district. The gathering was a large one and the reception accorded to the report of the Association augurs well for the support the movement will receive from the powers that be. Lord Curzon availed himself of the opportunity to explain the steps that are being taken to introduce electric lighting and electric punkhas into the barracks of British troops throughout India. His declaration that if ever again "I were to hold any position in public life in England, temperance would certainly not be a matter that would occupy a backward place in my programme," had not the ulterior significance that a slight inaccuracy in the wording of one of the published accounts assigned to it, but is nevertheless important as an indication of the attitude of the Government of India at the moment. The eloquent words of the Bishop of Lahore who advocated the closer association of the Christian religion with the temperance movement, made another interesting feature of the meeting which should strengthen the hands of Mr. Bateson and his coadjutors in the exceedingly valuable work they are doing.

Reuter's telegram reporting that General Taylor, who is probably the most popular officer in Simla, is to succeed General Jamieson in the headship of the Army Medical Service at home has not yet been confirmed. General Taylor is admirably qualified by his wide sympathies and experience to undertake the task of directing the Medical Department from London. He is about the very best man who could have been selected to win for it those material concessions without which the right stamp of recruit will never be forthcoming. He will be badly missed, however, in many circles in Simla. The two next senior officers on the Indian establishment are Surgeon Generals Catherwood and Price, but the P. M. O-ships of India being in the gift of the War Office it is impossible to prophecy in connection with the appointment of General Taylor's successor.

The scheme for the organisation of the new Frontier Province is gradually taking shape. The territorial limits to be included in the charge have been mapped out and the Committee, which is sitting here, is now busy with the organisation of the staff by whom it is to be administered. The chief authority will be vested in the Governor-General's Agent who will have a Judicial and Revenue Commissioner to assist him. But beyond this nothing has yet been settled, the arrangements for district administration and for the organisation of a provincial service having still to receive the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It is uncertain, whether the subordinate district staff will be formed into a provincial service—either linked or not with the provincial service already existing in Baluchistan—also whether promotions will, as in Baluchistan, become available after a given number of years' service or be made only to fill vacancies in the higher grades as they may occur. The general intention of the scheme is to leave the district organistion as nearly as possible as at present. The minimum of change is contemplated and it is safe to say that every effort will be made to give members of the Punjab Commission a fair share of the better appointments. The fact must be remembered, in connection with the selection of so junior an officer as Colonel Deane to the headship of the Province, that continuity of rule is of the utmost importance in initiating a new administration in a turbulent area, and that this continuity can only be obtained by appointing one who has yet many years to serve. The ferment stirred up by Lord Curzon's now famous Minute on the Frontier is still a good deal in evidence in Simla. Had the document been less strongly worded the formation of the province, which most authorities seem to be agreed is desirable would have had to wait for another generation. As it is the scheme has triumphed but the Mall is strewn with the fragments of distinguished officials' feelings.

ROWING men will be pleased to hear that they are likely to see Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher at Henley Regatta this year. It has been officially notified by the War Office that Lieutenant Fletcher and the 32nd Company Imperial Yeomanry have already sailed for England. Mr. Fletcher is a member of the Management Committee of Henley Regatta and he will no doubt be pressed into service as "coach" to some of the crews. One of the leading boats of those now racing at Oxford has hopes of securing him in the event of its going to Henley.

COLONEL BURDON has announced that at a date not far distant Castle Eden Colliery, East Durham, which was flooded during stoppage at the last general strike of Durham miners, would either be restarted or a new pit sunk to work the coal still under ground. Castle Eden Colliery was a large concern before its abandonment and made large shipments. The pits were dismantled, all the machinery and material sold, and a village of over 600 houses rendered desolate. Its re-opening is likely, therefore, to cause much satisfaction in East Durham.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AN ENGAGEMENT WITH THE BOERS UNDER DE WET.

THE SURPRISE AT WARMBATHS.

MRS. BOTHA AT THE HAGUE.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

A despatch has been received from Lord Kitchener in which he states that General Elliott's columns engaged the Boers under De Wet near Reitz on the 6th inst., and after severe fighting captured 45 prisoners and a convoy of 71 waggons.

The Boers lost 17 killed and three wounded.

The British losses were three officers and seventeen men killed and one officer and twenty-four men wounded.

General Elliott has reached Kroonstad.

Later accounts confirm the surprise of a Boer Commando and capture of all their waggons, 7,000 cattle and many mules near Warmbaths on the 30th ultimo, accompanied by sharp fighting in which the British loss was 5 killed and 21 wounded and the Boer loss 29 killed and 86 wounded.

It appears that the official denial merely related to the statement that it was Beyer's Commando.

Mrs. Botha to-day had an interview with Mr. Kruger at the Hague, which lasted two hours and a half, and afterwards returned to Brussels.

She regretted being unable to make any statement to the Press.

RIOTS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The labour riots were renewed at St. Petersburg on Thursday. The strikers from the Baltic Naval Construction Works and the Goozlilnaya works united and bombarded the works with stones, smashing the windows.

Repression by armed force was necessary.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

STATEMENT OF ITALIAN POLICE.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Signor Prinetti, replying on behalf of the Government in the Italian Chamber, said the fears of Australian preponderance in the Adriatic were ungrounded. The Triple Alliance was a guarantee of peace and did not prevent friendship with France.

Relations with England, he said, justified the conviction, that if occasion arose the old friendship would be found unshaken.

Regarding China, he said, peace was nearly concluded, and only the means of payment of the indemnity was still unsettled.

Italy adhered unreservedly to the Anglo-German Agreement and only desired a settlement at Tientsin or elsewhere as occasion arose.

VIOLENT SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

A violent speech was made in the French Chamber to-day by M. Dumont regarding the disturbance in Algeria. He was then suspended and having refused to leave the Chamber, was removed by soldiers.

BRITISH MISSIONARIES IN ALEGRIA.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

M. Rambaud in the French Senate sought to amend the Associations' Bill in order to include British Missionaries in Algeria on account of their alleged Anti-French propaganda and declared the British could employ Algerian Missionaries in India.

The amendment was withdrawn.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM PEKING.

The ministers at Peking believe that all the troops except the Legation guards will leave before the end of August. The Germans to-morrow hand over the Winter Palace to the Chinese for preparation for its occupation by the Court.

THE GRAND PRIX.

PARIS JUNE 16.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prix :—

Cheri	1
Tibere	2
Lady Killer	3

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

Public Works Department.—The continuance is authorised for the present of the existing rules for the organisation of the Engineer establishment for irrigation, roads, and buildings, which expired last August. The limiting scale for regulating promotion in the lists for 1901, are for Bombay Executive Engineers: 21 first grade, 13 second grade, and 8 third grade; with Assistant Engineers 17 first grade, 12 second grade, and 13 third grade. The limiting scale for regulating promotion on the railway list for 1901 is Executive Engineers :—40 first grade, 24 second grade, and 16 third grade; with Assistant Engineers :—32 first grade, and 24 each in 2nd and 3rd grades. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the revised estimate amounting to forty-four lakhs for doubling the section of the Bombay, Baroda Railway from Dahanu to Sachin, a distance of eighty miles.

Mr. Heaven, Government Examiner, Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted sixteen months' leave, Mr. C. Muirhead officiating.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

PORTSAID, JUNE 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 15th June.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 15-32.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	93 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 7-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT AHMEDNAGAR.

VISIT TO THE BOER PRISONER'S CAMP.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

AHMEDNAGAR, JUNE 15.

So much nonsense has been written concerning Ahmednagar and the Boer Camp that we are glad His Excellency the Governor decided to pay the camp and station a flying visit. On Friday His Excellency arrived by the 7-36 a. m. train. He was attended by Colonel Owen and Captain the Hon. A. Greville, A. D. C. The visit was private but His Excellency was received at the Station by the Acting Collector, Mr. B. A. Brendon, I.C.S., and Colonel L. S. F. Peuno of the Welsh Regiment, Mr. G. M. Harrison, Executive Engineer, Mr. A. Ostrehan, D.S.P., and others including Rao Bahadur N. K. Pendse, Patankar, J.K. Namjoshi, Mr. Edulji Rustomji, vice President of the Municipality. From the Station His Excellency went straight to the Boer camp where he was received by the Commandant, Major Dickinson, and staff. He first visited and talked with the Boer officers and then saw the men. After a careful inspection His Excellency expressed his entire satisfaction with the arrangement for the comfort of the prisoners. After next seeing all the that had been planned in the Fort, His Excellency drove to the Collector's bungalow for breakfast and then drove to the Remount Depot, where he was received by Major Broome and shown over the establishment. He witnessed some buck-jumping by walers and inspected the horses. After this His Excellency drove to the Collector's again and lunched and at about three o'clock he drove to the Station and left by special train. On leaving His Excellency was presented with a magnificent bouquet by Khan Bahadur Eduljee Rustomjee. All the arrangements worked satisfactorily and the Governor was escorted by Mr. Ostrehan, D.S.P., and a mounted police escort. The streets were patrolled by the police. The weather was overcast and showery.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The Indian Railway earnings for two months ending 1st instant, are larger by half a crore of rupees than those of the corresponding period of last year. The increase is chiefly due to the enhanced earnings on the great Indian Peninsula and North-Western Railway systems.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK SENSATION.

NOTES DISCOVERED.

COLOMBO, JUNE 15.

A startling discovery was made at the Colombo docks to-day. The stolen bills from the Singapore branch Hongkong, Shanghai bank, valued at 250,000 dollars were concealed in a false bottom box, forwarded from Singapore for transhipment to India by the steamer Indus.

DEATH OF THE BEGAM OF BHOPAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOPAL JUNE 16.

We announce with deep regret that Her Highness Nawab Shah Jehan Begam, ruler of Bhopal, died this afternoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JUNE 15.—Winton, Major Punjab 1st Hants Regiment, to join Regiment from England.

Chrystie, Captain, Bengal R. G. A., on leave from Barrackpore.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 15.—Chrystie, Captain, Bengal R. G. A., on leave to England.

Hughes, Major, Bengal, R. F. A., on leave to England.

Bourne, Lieutenant, Bengal, 10th Jat. B.I., on leave to England.

Cooke, Captain, Punjab, 1st. S. W. Borderers, on leave to England.

Yates, Lieutenant, Punjab, 1st. S. W. Borderers, on leave to England.

Makins, Lieutenant, Punjab, 2 Kings R. Rifles, on leave to England.

Thomson, Lieutenant, 5th Punjab, Infantry, on leave to England.

Templer, Major, Punjab, 19th B. L., on leave to England.

Smith, Captain, Punjab, R. H. A., on leave to England.

Carey, Lieutenant, Bombay, on sick leave to England.

Pritchard, Captain, Bombay, the Welsh Regiment, on leave to England.

We understand that the vacancy among the 1st Class District Commanders created by the appointment of Sir Archibald Hunter to the command of the Scottish District, will not be filled until the beginning of October.

Colonel Sir James Wolfe-Murray is gazetted to the vacancy in 2nd Class Districts due to Major-General Wodehouse's appointment to the command of a 1st Class District. He will remain in the Presidency District, where he has been officiating for some weeks.

The Government of India have now before them a question as to the desirability of furnishing the turret ships Magdala and Abyssinia, stationed at Bombay Harbour, with light quick-firing guns and torpedo nets. This equipment would materially enhance their defensive strength.

As mules can be purchased locally in China, it has been decided that the Indian mules which were orginally sent with General Gaselee's force shall be brought back to India as early as possible. They number about 3,000, and separate ships will have to be chattered to convey them to Calcutta.

The following arrangements have been made regarding the troops returning from China :—1st Sikhs to Kohat; 24th Punjab Infantry to Jhelum; 7th Bengal Infantry to Fort William; 1st Madras Pioneers to Belgaum; 28th Madras Infantry to Secunderabad; 26th Bombay Infantry to Quetta.

The appointment of Surgeon-General Taylor to succeed Surgeon-General Jameson as head of the Army Medical Service may now be taken as decided upon, though the formal official announcement has yet to be made. General Jameson had nearly two full years to run, as he originally took up the duties of the post on May 7th, 1896; but about the middle of last month he resolved to retire on June 1st.

The following stations have been selected as training centres for mounted infantry under the new scheme :—Punjab Command :—Sialkote and Umballa: Bengal Command :—Fatehgarh: Madras Command :—Bangalore: Bombay Command :—Poona. Between 120 and 150 ponies will be eventually sent to each place and selected men will be put through the annual course of training; British troops during the cold weather and sepoys during the summer.

Brigadier-General P. J. Maitland, C. B., assumes temporary command of the Aden District about the 24th June. On relief by Brigadier-General Maitland Brigadier-General More-Molyneux reverts to the Bundelkhand District, and Brigadier-General Penton to the Nagpore District, where Brigadier-General Abbott will continue to officiate until the return of General Penton from leave. Brigadier-General Maitland will eventually be posted to the Rohilkund District.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE POLO HUNT CUP.

PUBLIC SCHOOL AND 'VARSITY CRICKET.

NOTES ON THE COUNTIES.

LONDON, MAY 31.

AFTER all, the final of the Polo Hunt Cup proved something of a disappointment. Not that the match was not a good one in the sense of showing some first-rate play, but there was no close contest. Indeed, the issue was never in doubt. As expected last week, the Warwickshire Hunt (Mr. Mackey, Mr. Frank Hargreaves, Mr. F. Freake, and Captain Daly) met the Pytchley (Mr. Morris Nickalls, Mr. Cecil Nickalls, Mr. Buckmaster, and Mr. Drage) in the final. It has been said that Warwickshire went to pieces unaccountably, but the view of one of the players in the match that the Pytchley were on the whole the stronger of the two is the true answer. Without going so far as to say, as some people do, that Mr. Cecil Nickalls is the best forward now playing (considering the form shown lately by Mr. George Miller and Mr. Walter Jones), yet he is a source of strength to any side. The ponies, of course, are well known. Mr. Mackey rode Rex, a wonderful chestnut, American-imported this year. Captain Daly had Regulus, a whitefaced bay, looking very blood-like. This pony was formerly the property of the late Mr. Jack Drybrough. He seems at times a little unsteady. A grey of Captain Daly's called Brakespear, is an admirable No. 4 pony, and should improve into something first-rate. Mr. Buckmaster is gradually teaching the mottled brown Mulatto to be a first-rate performer. Mr. Freake's ponies are always good, but Mr. Drage's hardly seemed able to keep their place in the game.

Everyone knows that when the Champion Cup at Hurlingham is played off the real struggle must in all probability lie between Rugby and the Old Cantabs. If a team is to show at its best on the day of a match some previous practice together against strong teams is necessary. Thus, Mr. St. Quintou has been giving us some splendid matches during the past week, which are doubtless practice games for the Cup. Monday brought out the Old Cantabs, with Mr. Godfrey Heseltine, who has had two years' hard work and hard fighting with General Rundle, as No. 1 in place of Mr. Walter M'Greery. This, of course, brings the team back to its original four. Mr. Godfrey Heseltine played for Cambridge University, and since for the Old Cantabs. He was at somewhat of a disadvantage on Monday, as besides being out of practice he has to become used to his ponies. The Hurlingham team was Mr. W. Jones, Mr. E. B. Sheppard, Mr. G. Miller, and Mr. John Watson. The Old Cantabs proved themselves to be much the quicker of the two, and in these very first periods made five goals to one of Hurlingham's. Then matters changed. Mr. Watson's team began to hold their own, but could never overtake the lost ground, and both sides scoring twice in the last half-hour, Mr. Buckmaster's team won decisively, but not easily, by seven to three. The game between Rugby and Hurlingham on Wednesday was even more interesting. Though seven out of the eight men who will meet in the Champion Cup were probably in it, yet in a perfect team one man from the outside makes a great deal of difference; and Mr. Rawlinson, half-crippled and on somewhat slow ponies, played No. 1 with three of the Old Cantabs' team for the Hurlingham Club. It was a high trial for Rugby, and they came out of it well. Indeed, the team (three Messrs. Millers and Mr. Walter Jones) played a game of almost perfect combination and tactics. The only fault that could be discovered was that Mr. Charles Miller, playing No. 4, did not get back enough, was too much in the game, and not quite quick enough to gallop to his goal. Possibly, too, Mr. Buckmaster was left too much alone. Mr. Jones played an admirable game at No. 1 and the way on one occasion he twisted the ball away from Mr. Lawrence M'Creedy was justly applauded. Rugby won the match by five goals to three, and deserved to do so.

The Royal Artillery sent a strong team last Saturday to the London Polo Club—Mr. E. Phillips, Capt. Peel, Capt. Cameron, and Capt. C. D. Balfour. This was a heavy, hard hitting team, and they both outrode and outstayed, the L.P.C. men, winning by eight goals to five. The monthly play for Lord Mount-Edgcumbe's challenge Cup took place on the Plymouth Polo Ground this day week and was won by the R.A. team. Mr. Lambert played No. 3 for the club and showed good form, as usual; but the Gunners worked well together, and were too strong for the club. Polo at Plymouth has thoroughly established itself, and the play is nearly always good.

Rossall first eleven covered themselves with glory in their opening match against the Liverpool club. The School made a very bad start indeed against the bowling of W. B. Stoddart and E. C. Hornby. Fabel was out with the total at 2, and after Hincks had scored 22 out of 34, five wickets were down with the total 39. At this point Mollison joined Pesball, who had been playing well, and then the bowling was gradually mastered, the score being taken to 145 before Peshall was bowled by Hornby for an invaluable 47. He had played an excellent innings at a critical time. Another wicket quickly fell, and then once more Liverpool had a real good turn at leather-hunting. Jobson, who had joined Mollison, let out at the bowling from the start, and with Mollison also hitting in vigorous fashion, the score was rapidly taken to 262 before the latter was caught at mid-on, for a great innings of 127. Starting quietly, he soon played himself in, and afterwards scored very quickly; of four balls from Hornby he hit a 2, two 4's, and a 7, all run out. Besides these there were five 5's and six 4's included in his score. The innings was declared closed at 285 for eight wickets, Jobson carrying out his bat for 57; his principal hits were one 6, one 5, and six 4's. Liverpool started well, and 63 was up on the board when Hincks bowled H. Eccles. Stoddart and T. G. O. Cole added another 76 runs before Cole was clean bowled by Mugliston, who also got Stoddart caught at slip with the score at 157, and his total 92. He had hit very hard, but was fortunate in being missed early in his innings by mid-on. Two other wickets quickly fell before stumps were drawn, E. Reper being not out 28. The score had eventually reached 197 for five wickets. Mugliston bowled well, and secured four wickets for 17 runs. The School fielding was much better than in the previous games: we hope they will persist in practising.—We must congratulate C. V. Harper on his continued appearance in the Cambridge team. Two other old members of last year's eleven have also been distinguishing themselves. R. D. Beadle scored 63 runs, and caught six men at the wicket for R.M.C., Sandhurst, against the Aldershot Division, and W. H. Sell, playing for Jesus College, against Trinity College, at Cambridge, secured ten wickets in the two innings, amongst his victims being E. R. Wilson, and E. M. Dowson.

On Repton school re-assembling, it was found that only three members of last year's team were left, viz., G. Curgenven (capt.), T. C. V. Smith, and R. E. Hounsfield. The first match was played on May 9 against the Notts Amateurs, who made 255. Rain put an end to play when the school had scored 86 for four wickets. Young played beautifully for 42 not out. The second match v. Wolverhampton, on May 18, was lost, owing to feeble batting on a good, if rather bumpy, wicket, and slackness in the field. Till the eleven can learn to hold catches, they cannot hope to have even a moderately good season. The totals were :—Repton, 113 and 83 (four wickets); Wolverhampton, 167. Curgenven batted well both times for 45 and 53 not out, but no one else showed to much advantage. Young made four catches at the wicket, but of the majority of the rest less said the better. A better display was given all round against the Derby Friars on May 23. The visitors, batting first, were all dismissed for 162, of which T. Horton made 57. Curgenven (five for 70) was the most successful bowler. The fielding showed some improvement, but was by no means without blemish. The School replied with 278 for nine wickets. Curgenven (70) and Longbourne (46) made 95 for the first wicket, both playing well after each had been missed once. Page played a very lucky innings for 37, and Young, Birks, Smith, Stow, and Twigg, jun., all made 20 or more in very fair style.

Winchester cricket fixture card for this season is the same as that of last, and includes fourteen matches. For Winchester cricketers the annual match with Eton is always the all-important event of the summer term, the twelve previous matches being regarded as preparatory for the great contest. Golf is played a great deal on the school links in the two winter terms, but is stopped during the summer so that nothing may interfere with cricket. By this time most players have ceased to play off-drives as approach shots, and have forgotten that any game but cricket exists. Only three old choices are left from last year—M'Donnell, who is a host in himself, Sheringham, the wicket keeper, and Marshall. The new material is quite promising; Burn, slow left, and Udal, fast right, being both quite useful bowlers, who will improve when they gain a little more experience. Johnston and M'Arthur are good sound run-getters, and Wright, who is only just 16, should turn out quite first class. Five matches have been played. The first against a weak side of Greenjackets, resulted in an easy win for the School by 150 runs and several wickets. Marshall opened the season with 100, M'Arthur getting 60. Burn and Udal shared the wickets. University College brought down a weak side, the match resulting in a draw. University scored 210, including a fine 103 by Eglinton, against 170 for six wickets by the School. Magdalen weakened by the absence of Medlicott, Hollins, and Wyld, were easily defeated on the 16th. M'Donnell and Udal got rid of the whole side for 92 on a perfect wicket the School replying with 343 for eight wickets; Johnston 80, M'Arthur 50, M'Donnell 64, Oliver 49. Both 'Varsity teams have been fairly tested, with the result that one's earlier prediction has been borne out almost to the letter. In batting, Light and Dark Blues alike are up to their usual high standard this season. Huge scores have been made against the M. C. C. and Surrey by the Oxonians, while Yorkshire had a rare day's leather-hunting at Cambridge last Thursday. By the way, Lord Hawke realised, he had made a great mistake in omitting Rhodes and Hirst from his team. Nobody save Wainwright seemed to bother the Cantabs in the slightest, and (from what one gathered at Fenner's) his lordship will not fall into the same error again. The bowler who troubled the Oxonians most in both their matches was Rawlin, whose ten wickets for 103 runs was especially smart. He is the only professional whose delivery has a natural hang in the air this season. Longman's, 50 against Yorkshire was a grand display of batting—worthy the best efforts of his ever-famous father. It is regrettable that Hollins (Oxford) has again injured his knee—an old "Soccer" mishap—yet both he and Wyld another "Soccer" Blue look like getting their colours this year. As far as batting goes therefore, Oxford and Cambridge alike should hold their own in any company once again. This by common consent. Would that the bowling were anything like so consistent or of such class! Of the Dark Blues, Knox has lost all his old-time sting presumably, and is only useful as a change bowler. Against Surrey his single wicket costs 70 runs, while More's analysis was one for 59. The last-named and Ernsthausen are about the best all-round men in the team, however. More's innings of 133 v. Surrey being a really fine display. Ernsthausen was the most successful bowler (three for 66), while Munn, Kelly and Dillon proved useful on several occasions. It is feared the Dark Blue attack will never be very formidable this year. There are plenty of minnows but no special Triton—and Bosanquet is sadly missed. Of the Cantabs, Wilson (three for 16) and Dowson (three for 99) proved the most destructive against the Tykes, but Hind looks like taking a lot of wickets this year. Howard-Smith was evidently troubled with nerves, and will doubtless do better after more experience. There is no particularly swagger bowler at Cambridge either, for the matter of that, but there is a goodly variety, at any rate! Moreover, "Captain" Day changes his men with great judgment and refreshing frequency. He has evidently learnt a lot from the Kent County skipper in this direction. Both teams possess first-class wicket-keepers in Findlay (Oxford) and Robertson (Cambridge). The first-named kept grandly against Mr. Webbe's XI., and subsequently, while Robertson is in his best Middlesex form. Anything more disgraceful than the Dark Blues' fielding, however, cannot well be imagined. To quote one prominent cricketer, "it is appalling"—and that expression is none too severe. Catch after catch is missed, and it is the exception to see the ball picked up smartly. Neither the M. C. C. nor Surrey would have scored half so largely had the numerous catches been accepted! It is not only demoralising to a team, but painfully rough upon a bowler, to find such a deplorable state of affairs. The Cantabs already evince overwhelming superiority in this direction. Their fielding against Yorkshire was always smart and clean in the main. "Per contra," not for the last ten years, at least, has such a pitiful exhibition been given by Oxonians in this respect. Mr. Knox should emulate Mr. M. C. Kemp (his old-time predecessor) and set apart certain hours for fielding practice.

The score made by Cambridge University against Yorkshire, at Fenner's last week-end, brings into prominence the present calibre of the Yorkshire bowling outside Rhodes and Hirst. Possibly few team, would do really well with ball on a perfect batsman's wicket when short of their two best bowlers. The point in Yorkshire's case is that an accident or any other untoward event to their two successful bowlers, Hirst and Rhodes, would leave the team just now decidedly weak in bowling. Personally, I don't think much of Haigh's temporary nonsuccess. He bowled a better length at Cambridge than in some earlier matches. A change in the weather and wickets may make a lot of difference in his case. The real change in the Yorkshire team from last year—and it is a change that spells weakness—is the want of such a fine auxiliary bowler as Ernest Smith, who perhaps may come into the eleven at the vacation, when the hard work of the season is beginning to tell upon the team. The efforts that have been made to discover a new fast bowler have yet to meet with success. G. Smith, tried at Fenner's last week, has the physical but not the bowling qualities, and appears to have been lacking in training in the real art of bowling in his youth. He comes from Boston Spa—and his bowling conveyed the impression that it was eminently "Boston-Spa-ish." Why does not some one teach him how to use his physical qualities? A young man of his build ought to bowl at double his pace, and bring the ball down with a vertical delivery instead of with a round shoulder-arm action. By far the best of the bowling candidates is Ringrose, of Liverpool, and he is supposed to be suffering from some internal ailment, and has not been able to bowl since playing with Yorkshire against the M. C. C. at Lord's. If he were fit and at liberty, he would be worth giving a full trial in, say, half-a-dozen matches.

AN AGRICULTURAL SYNDICATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—On perusing, in your issue of to-day, the correspondence over the initial "S" re. the starting of an Agricultural Company on scientific principles under the auspices of our fourth Baronet, I am tempted to make a suggestion, particularly as to choosing tracts of land for growing vegetables, fruits, etc. It is needless to iterate what is an incontrovertible fact, that in the hot season in the isle of Salsette, there is great scarcity of sweet water felt, when not only the ponds are dried up, but the water in the wells likewise reach the bottom and is potable hence] precaution is necessary to procure a site in the Thana district abounding in natural sources of sweet water. To build reservoirs, to sink wells and erect tanks for the accumulation of sweet water entail large expenditure and frequently results in disappointment. It is expedient to save expense and trouble to select such tracts of land in Thana district, where sweet water is obtainable all the year round even in the hottest part of the hot season. Of course, such a tract of land is a rarity but for all that when there exists so much a prolific soil in the vicinity of Thana, I ween, the illustrious pioneer of this laudable scheme, would not let slip the opportunity of acquiring it. I need not point out here, where it lies, but Sir Jamsetjee will find it out. If my memory does not fail me Sir Jamsetjee sojourned there some years ago, on tour in his capacity as a Collector of Customs, etc.

ARDESHIR C. BHANDUPVALA.

IN connection with the 12th Annual General meeting of the members of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association, to be held at the Club, Jorhat, on the 20th of July, a complimentary dinner will be given to Mr. J. Buckingham in the evening to which the following guests will be invited :—Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagor; Mr. L. O. Clarke, Assistant Commissioner, Captain A. Playfair, Assistant Commissioner, Golahat; and the Rev. E. M. Hadow, Chaplain of Sibsagor.

NOTES FROM KOLHAPUR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Kolhapur on 15th June :—Our sleepy hollow of a town has been most agreeably aroused and enlivened by the two notable visits made to it within this month. The stir began with the preparations made to receive H. H. the Rajah of Bhavnagar, who arrived on the evening of the 4th. He was welcomed with all the honours of trumpets and guns due to a guest so distinguished. The circles of greenery, the waving pennants and banners, the exceedingly pretty floral decorations and the rows and festoons of lights had, as it were, arranged themselves without any special effort, but with great artistic effect. H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur had desired that everything possible should be done to honour and entertain his old school-fellow and therefore it was done.

For the next few days the whole town was *en fete*. There were visits and return visits, feasts, sports, rides and drives. The streets were thronged with merry-making people who seemed for the time to have forgotten their cares and sorrows. His Highness of Bhavnagar left on Sunday evening, his departure being preceded by appropriate ceremonies and honours.

The second event was the visit of Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant, who arrived on the evening of the 8th and remained until the 12th. They were, of course, the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Sealy who gave them an opportunity to see something of our old city and the pretty country around it, and also of meeting the native gentry and the European residents. The garden-party on Monday evening in the beautiful grounds of the Residency was a gay assembly. For a while the three little children of H. H. the Maharajah in their gala dresses and artless manners were the centre of attraction.

If anything could have added to the good cheer of that evening it would have been the assurance which we now have that Colonel Sealy will be allowed to remain in Kolhapur another year after the expiration of his term of service. Surely the Government of India serves itself well in retaining one who has done such good work at Aden, Kathiawar, and in Kolhapur. The Viceroy himself, when on his late tour in Kathiawar, expressed his cordial approval of the delicate and difficult service which Colonel Sealy rendered at Junaghar. On Tuesday evening the Maharajah entertained Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant at a banquet in the New Palace. One may say "Banquets are banquets all the world over," but in Kolhapur, what with the local musicians and their stringed instruments, and the view of the magnificient jewels there was rather a spicy and Oriental flavour about the entertainment.

The visit of Sir Charles to the Albert Edward Hospital, and of Lady Ollivant and Mrs. Sealy to H. H. the Rani were pleasant episodes.

It is pleasant to have a visit from the Senior Member of Council, and the State is sure to profit by it. Such a thing welds the link between the governing and the governed.

To meet the people and to get acquainted with the State Officials must give one a keener insight into their circumstances and their needs. And Sir Charles Ollivant will not think it strange if with all the respect for his character, his gifts, and his high position, there was an extra shade of reverence for the father of so brave a son, whose gallant deed will ever remain fragrant in the memory of a loyal people.

THE TRAM Co., AND THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—According to the Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay Tramway Company, criticism of the Company and a statement of the public's grievances are, only so much "abuse" of the Company. Mr. Ansell's letter in your to-day's issue appears to be characteristic of the policy of the Company's officials towards the public. He gives no explanation of the transhipping at Grant's Buildings of which I complained and that explanation I readily accept, though I don't see why it was necessary to try to make up for lost time by changes at Grant's Buildings at the worst hour of the morning. Possibly it would have sufficed to restrict the transhipping to and from the yellow (Colaba) cars to the scene of the accident which he mentions. But Mr. Ansell carefully ignores other points to which attention has been called. He observes that some temporary unpunctualities of the Colaba Road running have also recently been caused by Municipal drainage works in progress in that street. There were frequent complaints among Colaba residents about the service long before the present repairs to the drains were begun. Those works so far as they affect the tram lines extend only a few yards beyond the actual terminus and only interfere with the Company's arrangements to the extent that another siding some little distance from the final one has had to be temporarily used as the terminus. It is ingenious of the Traffic Superintendent to suggest that the public should make their complaints at the Company's offices. Grievances that get no further than the ears of officials, are scarcely likely to be redressed. I join in the complaint of your correspondent "McG" regarding the issue of transfers to passengers travelling from Colaba to the Market. This is one of the issues that Mr. Ansell has carefully avoided. A transfer from one tram to another in that case is unavoidable but why cannot the Company allow passengers to take the quickest and most convenient route to their destination? It would be a great convenience especially to ladies if market passengers were permitted to transfer at Grant's Buildings into the proper tram instead of being compelled to travel via the Circle, wait and perhaps struggle for a seat at Bori Bunder. If there be some insurmountable objection to giving the facility here asked for, does it also apply to preventing people travelling from Colaba to Crawford Market via the Money School? That is a round-about way certainly, but it is preferable to that via the Circle and Bori Bunder.—Yours, etc.,

SASSOON DOCKER.

Bombay, June 15,

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since Mr. Ansell has been good enough to explain the cause of the irregularities in the Colaba service, which by the bye might have been done through the medium of the daily papers before the public called for an explanation as would have been the case at home, perhaps he will do something in the matter of the other grievance that Colaba passengers suffer from, viz., the non-issue of transfers at Grant's Buildings to passengers proceeding to the Market. It is rather hard lines on ladies, particularly in this weather, that they should be compelled to alight at Bori Bunder and stand about in the wet waiting for a Market car when they might effect the transfer at Grant's Buildings with a minimum of discomfort. If Mr. Ansell will stand at Bori Bunder any evening between 5 and 6, he will observe for himself the inconvenience to which ladies transferring from the yellow cars are put. Most ladies find it convenient to do their marketing in the evening and as the trams are then full of people returning from their offices, there is always a scramble for seats at Bori Bunder, and I have myself been kept waiting for nearly a quarter of an hour and have seen four cars pass without a chance of getting a seat. It would be a very small concession or the Tramway Company to give transfers at Grant's Buildings, especially when it is considered that those most affected by the existing rule are of the fair sex.

S.

IT is understood that Mr. C. W. Hudson, Director of Railway Construction, proceeds Home on long leave, and in that event Mr. Spring, from Madras, as on the last occasion, will presumably officiate. Mr. A. R. Becher, Accountant-General, Public Works, will shortly retire from the Service on attaining the prescribed age, and Mr. Burn, his Deputy, will probably be selected to succeed, though nothing definitely is known yet.

IT is understood that the recruitment system recommended by the Bangalore Committee which is now to be brought into force in the Madras Command provides for three centres for recruitment, each with recruiting officer and assistant, through whom all recruiting will be done for the Madras Native Army. This is in place of the system of regimental recruiting hitherto in force, and is uniform with the arrangement that obtains in Upper India.

HOME CRICKET NOTES.

[SPECIAL FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.]

J. G. GREIG and E. H. D. Sewell both played in first-class matches during the week ending May 30. Neither, however, achieved any success with the bat, Greig's contribution to the M. C. C. total of 287 against Derbyshire being 32, and for Hampshire against Derbyshire 1 and 0, while Sewell who was given a place in the London County team against Cambridge University could only make 6 and 1. If Greig failed with the bat he, however, met with great success as a bowler for Hampshire against Derbyshire taking in all nine wickets for 106 runs. The batsmen he dismissed were L. G. Wright, S. H. Evershed, Bagshaw (twice), A. E. Lawton, E. M. Ashcroft, Hulme (twice), and Young. The Western India player must himself have been a little surprised at his success as in Bombay cricket he has never been regarded as more than an ordinary bowler and in the Presidency matches has usually gone on as a change. I am inclined to regard his performance as of the "flash in the pan" order and do not anticipate that he will follow up this success. His failure as a bat in county matches so far has been somewhat disappointing, but I am confident that when he becomes accustomed to the conditions of home wickets he will show that the reputation he acquired in Indian cricket was not a false one.

E. H. D. Sewell, although he failed in his first big match this season has been doing some good performances with bat and ball in Club cricket. His latest is 183 made in about two hours and a quarter at Ilford, for Essex Club and Ground, after getting six wickets for 34 runs in an innings of 158. He hit twenty-one 4's and two 6's. Two squareleg hits off lobs pitched over 150 yards. Perhaps one of the most noteworthy performances during the week has been Sharp's splendid bowling for Lancashire v. Worcestershire in which match he took thirteen wickets for 152, nine of which fell to him in the second innings. A large number of individual scores of three figures have been made during the week, the names of the centurians being Tyldesly (117), A. Eccles (125), H. K. Longman (150 for Cambridge University v. Yorkshire), Carpenter (136), C. McGahey (114 and 45 not out in the same match), Board (161), Hale (109 not out), R. E. More 133 for Oxford University v. Surrey), P. F. Warner (197 not out), S. H. Evershed (123), Wrathal (135), K. O. Goldie (140), Carpenter (127 and 104 in the same match), P. Perrin (189), and A. Hearne (152 not out). The highest totals of the week were both made by Essex, viz., 516 against Kent and 452 against Gloucestershire, both matches being drawn. The smallest totals were Lancashire's 44 v. Yorkshire, Worcestershire's 93 v. Warwickshire, and Sussex 98 v. Gloucestershire. Perhaps the most interesting victory was that of Notts over Surrey, the lace County not having won a match against their southern rivals previous to this for nine years. The South Africans have done badly, being defeated by both Kent and Leicestershire.

R.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

A YEAR'S DEVELOPMENT.

THE annual railway administration report has been issued. The volume includes two parts, which were formerly issued separately. The report states that in 1900 there was for the first time a surplus to the State of revenue over expenditure, amounting to nearly 8 3-4 lakhs. If the item of payment in redemption of capital were omitted from the revenue account the result would be a net gain of Rs. 67,61,000, as against a loss in 1899 of Rs. 12,29,000, and a loss of 78 lakhs in 1898. The report adds: These results were coincident with an increase in the open mileage of 898 miles in 1900, 1,484 miles in 1899, and 1,237 miles in 1900, or a total addition to the railway system in the last three calendar years of 3,619 miles. The expenditure side of the account is further heavily weighted by the terms of the contracts of the guaranteed railways. Under these contracts the payment of interest has to be made at a higher rate than is now necessary, and the calculation of the surplus profits has to be made at 22 pence to the rupee, while the current rate of exchange is nearer 16 pence. Until these contracts terminate the State is unable to obtain any advantage from cheaper money or from the improved credit of the country, or from favourable exchange. The contracts of the remaining guaranteed railways, viz. the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, and the Madras Railway are terminable on the 31st December, 1905, and 1907, respectively.

The report deals with the calendar year 1900, and it states that between January 1st and May 1st, 1901, 418 miles more were added, making the mileage open 25,125 miles, of which 14,001 were on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge, 10,378 on the metre gauge, and 746 on the narrower gauges. With the exception of 1889, when 1,326 miles of railway were opened, during the administration of Lord Lansdowne, more mileage was opened in the past two years than in any previous period, the figures being 1,484 in 1899 and 1,237 in 1900. Sanction was given during the year 1900 to the construction of the following railways, 167 13 miles in length, making up a total of 2,228 miles sanctioned and still to be constructed: Mutapet to Arandangi, 51; Khusalgarh-Kohat-Thal, 83; Barsi Town to Tadwala, 23.

As regards the traffic and earnings, the number of passengers carried was 174,824,000 or an increase during the year of over 13 1-2 millions. The goods traffic was 43,610,000 tons, or an increase of 3 million tons. The large increase in the number of passengers carried was due partly to migrations caused by plague and famine and partly to the natural development of traffic, and the opening of new lines of railway. The increase in the quantity of goods carried was due to the famine which prevailed in the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Southern Punjab, to the development of the coal traffic to Calcutta, and to the opening of new railways. The area affected by famine covered 400,000 square miles, or roughly the whole country between the 14th and and 30th parallels of north latitude and the 68th and 85th degrees of north longitude. Relief could consequently only be obtained from long distances. It is remarked that both Bengal and Madras exported food stuffs to Guzerat and Sind, which would have been absolutely impossible but for the railways. The demand automatically adjusted the exports out of India of the principal edible grains, and India was not only able to meet all her own wants without outside assistance but to export food grains to other countries. The increase in the revenue from railways therefore bears eloquent testimony to the fact that the railways helped to a very considerable extent in combating the famine, in alleviating suffering and in reducing the loss of life from starvation.

The principal increase in the passengers traffic was in the 3rd class, over 13 million more persons being carried by this class than in the preceding year. This traffic now claims 161 million passengers, yielding a revenue of 758 lakhs out of 900 lakhs earned in all. As regards the goods traffic, 9,517,000 tons coal were carried as against 8,111,000 in 1899. The increase is said to be due to the impetus given to the production of coal owing to the high prices in England, and it is observed that many railways now find it more profitable to use Indian coal, and the demand for Indian in preference to English coal, both by railways and by vessels plying in Indian waters, is daily increasing. This is borne out by figures, which show (comparing 1896 with 1900) that while the quantity of Indian coal consumed by the railways increased from 1,182,051 tons to 1,855,610 tons, and the quantity of Indian coal exported increased from 136,719 tons to 541,445 tons, the importations of foreign coal dropped from 397,092 tons to 83,236 tons. The production of coal during the same period increased from 3,683,698 tons to 6,095,428 tons. The duty lately imposed on coal exported from England will probably tend further to reduce the consumption of English coal in India, and to increase the demand for Indian coal.

The actual capital expenditure during 1900 on railways, for the financing of which the State is responsible, amounted to Rs. 75,836,879. The gross capital outlay on all railways in India during the same period, however, amounted to Rs. 94,279,927. The amount was spent in the construction of 3,006 miles of railway, 1,237 of which were completed and opened for traffic during the year, and in providing additional rolling stock and other facilities for carying the growing traffic of the several railways. One hundred and fifty-five engines, 539 passenger vehicles, and 3,392 wagons, were put into use during the year under review, the East Indian Railway receiving 61 engines, 64 passenger vehicles, and 1,262 wagons.

LANDSLIP ON THE GILGIT ROAD.

AT the end of May a large landslip occurred on the Gilgit Hunza road, a few miles on the Gilgit side of Chalt. The Hunza river was completely blocked for some hours, but luckily the water scoured an opening through the dam of about 100 feet. This, however, is insufficient to clear the head of water which has collected, and a lake of about half a mile in length has formed behind the dam, which has submerged the mule road, and temporarily stopped all traffic for baggage animals between Namal and Chalt. Steps are being taken by the Divisional Engineer to let off the water from the lake, and thus enable the road to be again made use of, but this will take time. Meanwhile a foot track over the cliff above the submerged road has been improved for temporary use. It will be remembered that four years ago a similar lake was formed in the Hispar river by a slipping glacier.

THE ELECTION PETITION.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, on Saturday, Mr Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Acting Chief Judge, resumed further hearing of the petition filed by Mr. Karamali Peerbhoy, an unreturned candidate at the recent rate-payers' election for the Mandvie ward appealing against the election of Mr. Abdul Karim Noormahomed, one of the successful candidates for the ward and praying for a declaration that he had been duly elected in place of that candidate. Mr. Craigie and Mr. Pirozshah Nusserwanji, Solicitors, appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. Smetham of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble represented Mr. Abdul Karim. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

The petitioner's case having been closed, Mr Smetham led evidence on behalf of the respondent Mr. Abdul Karim. The evindence of a boy named Mahomedbhoy Piarali Abdullabhoy Dassani and Ebrahim Cassam, an old Mahomedan, and Abdul Latif Abdool Rahiman another witness was adduced to show that some of the notes tendered by them on behalf of Mr. Karamali at the last election were inadmissbie, as they were not in accordance with the law.

At this stage, Mr. Smetham applied for a warrant against a witness named Runchordas Amthabhoy, who had been twice served with a summons but who had not appeared in Court. The Judge after recording the evidence about the service of the summons and after having the name of the witness called out by the court bailiff, ordered a warrant to be issued against him.

Mr. Smetham called Vinji Ismail Kamadia of the Khoja Ismaili community and questioned him as to when the petitioner's marriage took place. The witness replied that it was in the Hindu month of Aso in Samwant 1937.

Mr. Craigie said that in order to shorten the matter he would mention that the petitioner's son, whose vote was sought to be invalided on the ground of minority, was not twenty-one years of age; but in saying so he emphatically repudiated any idea of intentional mis-statements by the petitioner in his evidence.

The court accepted the explanation.

Subject to the evidence of Runchordas against whom a warrant had been issued, Mr. Smetham closed his case, and commented on the twenty-eight voting papers, tendered on behalf of Mr. Abdul Karim, which the petitioner alleged were invalid. Mr. Smetham admitted that out of these twenty-eight voting papers fifteen were bad but the remaining were good.

Mr. Cragie admitted that out of the voting papers that had been tendered by Mr. Smetham against the petitioner, seven were bad, but the remaining were good.

Mr. Smetham contended that after deducting the bad votes, Mr. Abdul Karim stood with twenty-six votes to the good. Under the circumstances the petitioner had failed to make out his case and had not succeeded in proving that he had more votes than Mr. Abdul Karim.

Mr. Craigie said that if the Municipal Commissioner had chosen to take on the election roll the names of minors, the court must accept the Commissioner's action as final; because the law did not empower his Honour to sit in judgment on the decision of the Muncipal Commissioner. The proper time under the Act to raise objections of that sort was when the ward roll was under preparation and before it was published. Referring to section 28 clause O and clause P, Mr. Craigre submitted that the proper course for Mr. Abdul Karim to challenge the votes and urge his objection was to write to the Commissioner immediatly after the closing of the poll and not to have waited until the petition was filed by his client in Court. Commenting on some of the voting papers tendered on behalf of Mr. Abdul Karim, Mr. Craigie said that if the formalities prescribed by the law were not observed in those cases the respondent must accept the consequences of such irregularities. In one case he regretted to say there was a distinct case of personation in the family of Mr. Abdul Karim and he (Mr. Craigie) asked the court to hold that Mr. Abdul Karim was aware of it. After going through the objected voting papers, Mr. Craigie said that according to his calculation there were about forty-one bad votes given for Mr. Abdul Karim. Mr. Craigie was perfectly sure that after balancing off the numbers the court would hold that there was still a majority of votes in favour of the petitioner. It had been established that there had been a considerable amount of personation in favour of Mr. Abdul Karim, which was the principal consideration that should oblige the Court to invalidate the election. The particular case of personation in Mr. Abdul Karim's own family was a serious thing and it was quite idle to pretend that the man who voted could have done so without the knowledge of Mr Abdul Karim himself. He must have known that he was doing a thing, which was not only technically wrong but morally so, for he represented himself to be a person which he was certainly not. It was not very creditable to the electors of Bombay and to the canditates that for the second time an election should have been held invalid on the ground of personations. But he (Mr. Craigie) saw no reasons why the election should not be set aside on the ground of inconvenience and disgrace. There was one more important point on the case, and it was this, that owing to the fact that Mr. Karamali had come forward as a petitioner, Mr. Abdul Karim had taken advantage to impeach and invalidate a number of votes given for Mr. Karamali. Such a state of things would not have existed had the petitioner been only an elector. Consequently the Court must decide the case as if the petition had been presented by a person, who was not a candidate himself and who could not have afforded Mr. Abdul Karim the opportunity to challenge and invalidate votes.

Mr. Smetham in reply said that the Court had jurisdiction with regard to the poll, because he specifically mentioned the qualifications that should constitute a voter. If he was found not to possess those qualifications then he was not a voter. As regards the question of costs, Mr. Smetham said that the costs should follow the event.

Mr. Crawford said that the election roll should be considered conclusive and if a man's name was found in it he was deemed to be entitled to vote. The question of rejections and objections of votes should have been first urged before the Municipal Commissioner, who was empowered to deal with them by the Act and it should not have been brought into this Court, which was not competent to go into it. If the Commissioner's inquiry did not satisfy the parties, then the appeal lay in the Court. The jurisdiction of the Court came in after the Commissioner's inquiry. Section 33 referred to the point. The Section stated that if the qualification of any person declared to be elected for being a councilor, was disputed or if the validity of any election was questioned, whether by reason of the improper rejection by the Commissioner of a nomination or of the improper reception or refusal of a voter or for any other cause any person enrolled in the election rolls might at any time, within eight days after the result of the election had been declared apply to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court.

Mr. Craigie agreed with Mr. Crawford on the point of the jurisdiction of the Court. Speaking on the point of costs, he said that he should be happy to accede to Mr. Smetham's proposition, but if his Honour should by any possibility which was not likely to take effect decide against the petitioner, then proportionate costs should be awarded, as a large portion of irrelavent evidence tendered on behalf of the respondent Mr. Abdul Karim had taken up the time of the Court.

His Honour intimated that he would deliver judgment on Monday, the 24th insant.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED

By the use of tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly ounteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and herefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or oo weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, s principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by th gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organ re thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignee or British Indi

CRICKET FIXTURES.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY C. C.

This club opens the season on Saturday next, with a match XI vs XXII and they have arranged a card of nineteen fixtures with four dates open for further fixtures. Among the clubs that will be played are the Bombay Gymkhana, Parsee Gymkhana, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Hindu Gymkhana, and Naval Defence Squadron. With the exception of A. Allison, who has left Bombay, the team will be the same as in the last three years. In R. Walcott, the club has by far the best wicket-keeper in Western India, and this year his claims to play for the Presidency cannot possibly be overlooked. The batting is strong with F. P. Colabawalla, C. M. Patel (both Parsee representative players), R. Banda, the best all-round player in the Hindu Gymkhana, G. Radchiffe, W. P. Pechey, A. Q. Smith and I. Colabawalla. The bowling is a bit weak with only Patel and Bhanda of any real vim and sting but other bowlers will doubtless be unearthed as the season advances. The following is the full list of fixtures:—

June 15 Saturday—XI v XXII, Our Ground
June 22 Saturday—Naval Defence Squadron C C, Their Ground
June 29 Saturday—Bombay Gymkhana, Their Ground
July 6 Saturday—Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Their Ground
July 13 Saturday—Hindu Gymkhana, Our Ground
July 20 Saturday—Bombay Gymkhana, Our Ground
July 25 Thursday—Royal Artillery C C, Their Ground
July 27 Saturday—Islam Gymkhana, Their Ground
Aug 3 Saturday—Y M C A C C, Our Ground
Aug 5 Monday—Parsee Gymkhana, Their Ground
Aug 8 Thursday—Marine Battalion, Their Ground
Aug 10 Saturday—Grant Medical College C C, Our Ground
Aug 17 Saturday—Naval Defence Squadron C C, Our Ground
Aug 22 Thursday—Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Our Ground
Aug 24 Saturday—Hindu Gymkhana, Their Ground
Sept 6 Friday—Y M C A C C, Their Ground
Sept 7 Saturday—Baronet C C, Our Ground
Sept 14 Saturday—Royal Indian Marine C C, Our Ground
Sept 21 Saturday—Parsee Gymkhana, Our Ground

BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

June 16 Sunday—Liberal C C (Marine)
June 23 Sunday—International C C
June 29 Saturday—Grant Medical College Gymkhana
June 30 Sunday—Liberal C C (Esplanade)
July 7 Sunday—Hindoo Gymkhana
July 14 Sunday—Parsee Gymkhana
July 19 Friday and July 20 Saturday—Poona Gymkhana (Poona)
July 21 Sunday—Young Hindoo C C
July 28 Sunday—Daivyadyans C C
Aug 4 Sunday—Persian C C
Aug 5 Monday—Elphinstone C C
Aug 11 Sunday—Young Men Zoroastrian C C
Aug 18 Sunday—John Bright C C
Sept 1 Sunday—Young Zoroastrian C C
Sept 6 Friday—Customs C C
Sept 7 Saturday—B B and C I R C C
Sept 8 Sunday—Parsee Victoria C C
Sept 15 Sunday—Alliance C C
Sept 21 Saturday—Anglo-Indian C C
Sept 22 Sunday—Elphinstone C C (return)
Sept 29 Sunday—Hindoo Gymkhana (return)

COTTON IN THE SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As you were kind enough to make space for my last in yours of the 31st ultimo, I am sending you the few following lines in the hope that you will give them publicity in the valuable columns of your next daily.

I must commence with the state of cotton in the Belgaum and Satara districts including Kolhapur and S. M. States before Railway was opened this side.

Cotton was not sown on a large area at that time as there were no easy means of despatching it to Bombay. What little quantity of Kupas was raised was foot rolled in absence of ginning factories which are usually to follow rail lines. Some of the foot rolled cotton was purchased by Pinjaris to make beds and cushions, some was used in spinning yarn on a country spindle and some was taken by Bhattias and others who despatched it in Dhoeras to Chiplun on country carts and thence to Bombay by Sea. Every farmer kept a small spindle at home for spinning yarn by his females. Weavers used to buying all the yarn in the country prepared by farmer's wives to weave it into rough cloth on their looms.

The price of cotton was so low that sometimes the whole of Kupas produce on a small farm would be given in return for a rough saree or two for the farmer's wife by a weaver. Since the time the Bhattias and others began to take cotton to Bombay circumstances were rather changed and then Kupas was a regular commodity of commerce.

The Southern Maratha Railway was opened this side some twelve years ago and then of course the state of things in connection with Kupas took a different turn. Soon afterwards the ginning and pressing factory at Miraj was established, the first factory of this sort on this side, other factories of the kind subsequently follow and as most of the factories began to buy Kupas at first on their own account, farmers began to take advantage of high and higher rates and began to sow cotton on a large area. Managers of some of these factories could not get a sufficient number of labourers at first for the ginning work as the labourers were afraid of working near Machines moved by steam, but by and by they gave up their idle fears and now sometimes a number of male and female coolies may be seen returning home without getting a place of work for them, sufficient number being already chosen and properly set to work. The regular season for ginning gives ample wages to labourers who are mostly now farmers to carters, to brokers and to many others. Some persons have made the ginning season as their main paying part of the year.

Local and mofussil buyers for Kupas began to increase the number of ginning factories. Competition for Kupas rate ensued, and cotton cultivators were benefitted through the rates. But the unsettled state of crop and market for the last two years has put down the rate competition in some degree.

None of the middlemen (those buying Kupas and sending, to Bombay, cotton ginned and pressed for sale in Market) have attempted to produce Kupas of superior staple this side. As the cotton, on this side, does not find much favour in foreign markets, it must find the faver of the Bombay Mills and as the Mills themselves are not at their ease, the middleman must try now at least to produce cotton of a superior staple for the requirements of Bombay of Japan Mills. It is possible for him this side, specially in the Satara division is if he gets the land properly manured and irrigated.

If some of the agents of the Bombay Mills are sometimes giving up the whole or part of their commission to facilitate cotton industry, why should not the middleman (who has also been suffering in some degrees recently owing to the unsteadiness of Bombay cotton rates) buy and sell, keeping his profits, very small and proportionate? The keen competition, which sometimes takes place for rates, is not beneficial for the present at least. Middlemen should buy in mutual combination and should help the mills, as much as possible in improving and selling their yarn on larger scales in foreign markets without incurring a loss at least.—Yours, &c.,

S. S. DIXIT.

Miraj, 13 June.

MALAD—MARWA ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Due to the recent heavy rains the Malad of Marwa Road has become so slushy that man and beasts find it impossible to use it. In the face of this fact I hope the Executive. Engineer, P. W. Dept. of Thana District, will be good enough to order the said road to be thoroughly Macadamised, as the vehicle traffic is very great. Many people use the road in question but owing to its present bad state a more circuitous but cleaner route has to be undertaken, causing as this does, a great unconvenience to those who want to be in time for school and office."—your &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Malad, 13th June.

The new ethnographic survey will, so far as the North-West Provinces and Oudh are concerned, be carried out under the superintendence of Mr. R. Burn, the Census Superintendent.

The hurdle-dyke protective works at Dera Ghazi Khan have now been completed, so far as is possible and results are awaited. The Indus is steadily rising with the melting of the snows.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a memorial to Government on the subject of the alleged inadequacy of the Calcutta High Court to deal with the increasing judicial work of Bengal.

The plans for a fortified post at Dargai railway terminus, the fort of Malakand have been approved, and materials for buildings will now be collected. We are glad to learn that the old dilapidated mud fort will be given up.

Work upon the new bridge over the Swat River at Chakdarrah will be begun when the river falls in the autumn. Indents are being sent home for the girders required for this bridge, which will be a permanent structure, and eventually will replace the existing suspension bridge.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The native members of the Legislative Council have very rightly protested against the hot haste in the introduction of the Bill for what is called "amending" the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. The people understand the Bill to mean in the end that their permanent rights in the land will be taken away and will be replaced by only leasehold rights extending to comparatively short periods. The people believe that there are no "doubts" to be removed but that powers are to be obtained by the Bill to be put into the hands of the already too powerful Collectors; whereby the ultimate results easily seen shall be that steadily and slowly but assuredly Government will, on account of the poor cultivators' inability to meet Government demands and for one excuse and another, take over possession of land and annihilating the existing permanent rights of the people in the land and themselves becoming owners of them, lease them out at short periods. If owners' rights are taken away of transferring their lands, nobody will make advances upon them in needy times, and helplessness to meet Government's demands will easily end in the lands being taken over by Government, and consequently, in the annihilation of their permanent rights in the lands. This is understood to be the meaning of the Bill. It is difficult to see in the proposed changes anything like "remedying agricultural indebtedness." From being cultivators and permanent landholders they will thus be thrown out from their permanent holdings to be coolies and serfs helplessly and hopelessly.

The proposed measure is introduced in such a hot hurry that the introducer of it himself is obliged to say "The effect of the measure in this and other respects remains to be seen." The effect of the measure is evidenly most doubtful even in the mind of the introducer himself. Government most evidently show themselves in this Bill as imagining and speculating and, avowedly, making "experiment," and not considering and calculating reliable facts and figures. The introducer of the Bill says "There have been expressed by those who have had almost equal opportunity and power of judging views as widely as the poles as under;" and yet it is not conceivable, how at once "The recent trend," as he says "of official opinion has been towards the conclusion that the grant of unrestricted property in land subject to the payment of assesment has been the main cause of embarrassment and that the remedy most likely to be effectual is a restriction on the transfer of land." It is not given out or explained how, when, and for what particular reasons "the trend of official opinion has been towards the conclusion" above quoted. But even then, the official opinion is only towards the conclusion and not, we may observe, formed definitely and decisively. It is evident Government are going to take action in introducting the Bill before a decisive opinion is formed definitely by their officials on hard facts and figures. Nor are there any hard facts and figures shown in support of the Bill directly or intimately connected with the question in hand. What then, we respectfully sumbit, happens to suddenly change "the trend of official opinion"?

The introducer of the Bill frequently mentions "there is at present an opportunity" to take advantage of by passing the Bill into Law. What is that opportunity? Is it the present helpless condition of the owners of permanency holdings brought about by famine and plague? Or, is it the hot water and boiling preparations made at Santa Cruz and Andheri? And why this hot haste, pray!

It is said "we are able to make an experiment without touching the existing rights." True, indeed; but the existing permanent rights will get invaded after a time, short or long. Besides, Government are hardly ever known to retract from a position once taken up however untenable. When we know that even in fairly smooth matters it is difficult to move Government, will it be probable that they can be made, even in the face of the worst results of the present proposed changes in the Law, revert to the old position?

It is not clear to understand, as it comes from the lips of the introducer of the Bill, "people whose property in the land has been acquired by way of speculation have no ground for complaint if the paramount condition on which the property is held is enforced." What speculation? It may appear to apply to buildings, and the "enforcement" to fines. It is obvious that Government want to acquire powers, having none now, by passing the Bill into Law, to levy fines. They may appear intent on increase in revenue. But increase in revenue by the mode proposed shall be positively productive of ruin of the permanent occupants, greater impoverishment and ultimate decrease in the revenue, in addition to the bitterness of the measure in itself. It is altogether a misconceived idea to hamper under one excuse and another building operations. This old misconception once finding currency in Government passes as a notion of high sterling value not to be challenged, or too trifling to be reconsidered, It is necessary, I respectfully submit, that this question of building should be reconsidered from all conceivable economic stand-points by really cultured and high-minded men of broad and especial matured training in political economy. It is true that some of the Civil Servants have had to study political economy for the competitive examination, but the smattering, mostly obliterated after passing the examination, is worse than useless. What is wanted is men of high-mindedness and complete, broad, and clear grasp of the science, together with a real general culture. Such men alone who have been able to keep free from all prejudices, would do beneficial services to the State and the people by sifting to the bottom this most vexed and harmful question of land revenue and building.

Frequent interference with the existing order of rights and privileges of the people by one artificial, hasty, immatured, and fanciful measure and another is highly detrimental to all interests concerned. Natural course of things is ultimately the best, however bad temporarily, as all evils settle down to their level, and all beneficial effects rise to their own high plane. There are unfortunately people, who think that human legislation made on experiences however raw, imperfect and restricted, is capable of achieving everything conceivable. Legislature going beyond to a certain line always does harm, and it is a fact borne out by philosophers and capable jurists that the more human laws and legislations in a country, the greater demoralization and the greater evils crop up, and ultimately the greater general harm is done, involving the interests of the makers of those laws and legislations. As a rule every piece of legislation encroaches upon the natural rights of man; and people do consent to such encroachment for general good. But encroachment by a legislation upon permanent rights in land belonging to poor and helpless people is a sacrilege and most undesirable on more than one sound ground. It is to be earnestly trusted that Government will kindly desist from the proposed changes in the law.—Yours, etc.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

LAND REVENUE AND FORFEITURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—To-day an order from the Collector of Sholapur is circulated to all the village officers in this taluka forbidding the further receipt of the Government land revenue. The order also declares that those lands with respect to which the revenue is not paid, till the receipt of the order shall be forfeited to Government. The above order seems to be the pioneer of Mr. Monteath's new bill to amend the land Revenue Code. As Mr. Monteath declares that in introducing the bill, Government is actuated by kindness towards their rayots, one must say nothing against its bona fides. But the above order is most inequitable inasmuch as it cuts short the kindness of Government by forfeiting only those lands the assessment of which is not paid till the 13th instant. 20th April is the last date upon which the assessed revenue must be paid in this district. Almost all holders of lands are defaulters under this rule. I can't see the reason why all these people should be deprived of the benevolence of Government. There are two kinds of defaulters. 1. Those that have failed to pay the revenue on or before the 20th of April. 2. Those who are debarred from paying the revenue after the 13th instant. Government declares the lands of the holders of the 2nd class to be forfeited.

Why this partiality? If Government is acting leniently towards the first class of holders they are acting most harshly and cruelly towards the other. I hear that a murderer even is given notice an hour or so before he is taken to the gibbet; but these poor famine-stricken agriculturists are not entitled to a moment's notice even, in the estimation of Government.

What I want to urge is this—kindness or unkindness whatever it be should be extended to all alike, so long as the Government have not fixed any line of demarcation.

The 10th day of June presented a very pitiable scene. The cattle market was crowded with bullocks. The houses of sowcars were full of agriculturist debtors; and why all this? To pay the revenue on the 10th instant. More than half of the land revenue of this village was raised only on the 10th of June. When are the rules of the Famine Code to be given force to, if not in years like this? Pity!—Yours, &c.

SALUS POPULI.

Akluj, 13th June.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarker.)

MURDER OF A WIFE.

Imperator vs. Krishnya bin Malshidda.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, in March last, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to ten years' transportation.

The accused was charged with causing the death of his wife Nili by striking her with an axe on the head in the fields of the villaga of Jambji on the 5th October last. The accused admitted that he caused her death by striking her with the axe, but pleaded that as he saw her misconduct, he was deprived of his self-control, and that his action was thus under grave and sudden provocation. In his statement before the Sessions Court, he admitted according to Mr. Westropp, all the ingredients of the offence of culpable homicide; for although he stated that the first blow was intend for Bhima, the paramour, and only the second for his wife, and that he did not intended to kill her, he must be held to have known that by striking a woman a severe blow on the head with a heavy axe, he was likely to cause death. His statement had, therefore, Mr. Westropp said, been considered as a plea of guilty. There was, moreover, ample evidence to substantiate the offence. Narsowa, the deceased's sister, was an eye-witness to the crime. The accused absconded, and on his arrest two months afterwards, pointed out the axe hidden in the thatch of a hut in his employer Girmalla's field. The Sessions Judge found upon the evidence that the accused lost his self-control; that the feeling had an adequate cause; and that the provocation was unsought. The facts of the case, said the Sessions Judge, were somewhat peculiar. During the police investigation, the name of Bhima did not transpire, and the chief constable stated that he presumed the motive of the crime to have been the general immoral character of the deceased. From the evidence, however, it was clear that the only person besides the accused, who was really cognizant of the actual circumstances surrounding the crime was Narsowa, deceased's sister. The latter, to protect herself against aspersions, had a reason to keep the secret as long as she could. On the accused's arrest, he apparently mentioned the facts as he had repeated them in the Sessions Court, and Narsowa, then, at the committal proceedings, admitted that Bhima had been seating with them at the "band," and had run away as the accused came up. No other motive but jealousy was alleged for the husband to kill his wife; and as he had presumably many other equally favourable opportunities for doing so, and as premeditation was not alleged, it might with some safety be presumed, said the Sessions Judge, that the accused's presence was the disturbing factor of the accused's self-control. The condition of the accused's mind, the Sessions judge was of opinion, must be taken into consideration. He had apparently well-founded suspicions, which were corroborated by the accused's conduct at the time; and the feeling which deprived him of his self-control might thus be said to have adequate cause to one so situated. His action, however, had been cruel and rash. He had killed a defenceless woman in a brutal manner, and a fairly severe punishment was called for. The accused was sentenced to ten years transportation.

Mr. Justice Candy in disposing of the appeal, said: The only question in this case is whether the accused, as he says, found his wife misconducting herself with Bhima. If he did, then there is ground for reducing the sentence. The Sessions Judge considered the allegation of the accused to be "somewhat improbable." We agree with him. There is no reason to interfere with the sentence. We dismiss the appeal.

DRUNKEN SOLDIERS ON THE S. S. CITY OF CAMRIDGE.

FIFTY OF THE GLOUCESTERS SENT ABOARD.

AN EXAGGERATED AFFAIR.

The despatch of a guard consisting of fifty men of the Gloucester Regiment on board the transport City of Cambridge yesterday afternoon created a good deal of excitement locally, and the most exaggerated and erroneous reports were current as to the nature of the disturbance on board. A representative of the *Times of Ceylon* made enquiries this morning on board the City of Cambridge and it is satisfactory to learn that the affair, disagreeable as it doubtless is, has no importance other than that to be attached to the misconduct of a few drunken soldiers. It will be remembered that the City of Cambridge brought from South Africa over five hundred prisoners-of-war for Ceylon and India, and she returned from Madras on Friday. The escort consists of about 160 men convalescents from various regiments, and is returning to Durban with the officers who made the outward journey and whose names have already appeared in our columns. On Saturday a number of the soldiers who had been ashore were very late returning to the ship and when they did arrive some time early on Sunday morning they were considerably under the influence of liquor. They were disorderly in their conduct and language to the sentries with the result that they were at once put under arrest and confined in the guard-room for the remainder of the morning. Nothing would have eventuated in all probability had it not been that the drunken soldiers had a large supply of whisky and other ardent spirits concealed upon their persons, and on Sunday morning they resumed the wild spree of the night before. Besides English spirits they must have had a quantity of the native poison, and under its potent influence they became noisy and kicked up a row in the guard-room. Some of them, more excited and obstreperous than the others spent their energy in kicking at the panels and doors of the guard-room, with the result that they damaged, to a very considerable extent, their prison. The senior officer in command of the troops was Captain Hannan of the Cheshires, and he decided to send to the garrison ashore for an escort to take the drunken and disorderly soldiers ashore. The application for an escort was made about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and in half an hour Captain Rising and fifty men of the Gloucester regiment were on the jetty and were taken on board in the steam launch of H. M.'s cruiser Pomone. The drunken soldiers were not in the guard-room when the troops, arrived, but the escort had no difficulty in making the necessary arrests. Major Capel Cure accompanied by Lieutenant Richmond, visited the City of Cambridge shortly afterwards, and we understand, found everything peaceful with the fourteen men who had created the disturbance all under arrest. Major Capel Cure in order to satisfy himself that the trouble was of a purely local character, and confined to the drunken soldiers, demanded from the other soldiers on board if there was any general grievance or disturbance, and assured himself that there was none. The escort of the Gloucesters remained on board until 9 o'clock, when it left for the shore, taking to barracks the fourteen prisoners. The troops reached barracks shortly after 10 o'clock, and the prisoners were placed under confinement in the regimental guard-room.

An eye-witness says that when the Gloucesters arrived aboard the soldiers afterwards arrested were raving drunk, evidently under the influence of arrack or some native spirit. Their language was most objectionable, but the guard met with no difficulties to speak of in carrying out the work of arrest. The guard room had been kicked about a good deal.

A STEWARD IN TROUBLE.

Captain Donnan, the Master Attendant, this morning heard a charge against John Henderson, second steward of the transport City of Cambridge of illegally conveying spirituous liquors on board the ship in question. The charge was made by the master of the ship, Captain A. Kentoch, and was laid under rule 4, section 5 of the regulations of the Colombo Port. Captain Kintoch said the accused brought altogether three cases of brandy aboard on Friday night and two on Saturday. He received no permission to bring the liquor aboard. Two of the cases were found to be full when taken possession of under his orders, but the third case of twelve bottles contained eleven empty bottles and one full one. The accused made a statement admitting that he had taken the liquor on board as stated. He said he took it on board for his own use and for that of three soldiers who had been told off to work with him in getting up the ship's stores. He acted without the sanction of the Captain. He and the three soldiers referred to had drunk seven of the bottles of brandy since he had taken it on board. The drunken troops on board had brought the spirits they drank with them on board. The Master Attendant found the accused guilty and fined him Rs. 50 or in default one month's imprisonment, under section 34 of Ordinance 6 of 1865.

The fourteen soldiers arrested and conveyed on shore last evening and placed in the regimental guard room of the Gloucesters, were re-conveyed back to the City of Cambridge this morning, where they will be tried by Court Martial by the officers on board. Of the fourteen prisoners arrested by the Gloucesters it is stated that five of them were in the guard room previous to the placing there of the drunken soldiers on Sunday morning.

The City of Cambridge is due to leave Colombo to-morrow. She has taken on board here Major St. John, of the 4th Mountain Battery, bound for South Africa, who arrived last night from Hong-Kong on the North German Lloyd steamer Preussen. Major St. John being the senior military officer on board, will take command of the returning escort replacing Captain G. M. Hannan of the 4th Cheshires.—"*Times of Ceylon*." (June 10.)

A GOLF SHOW.

A golf show is so unique in the history of the "royal and ancient game" that the collection of pictures, trophies, and clubs gathered together in the Glasgow Exhibition is exciting a natural interest in the golfing world. The collection is a large one, but it would have been much more comprehensive than it is had the exigencies of space permitted the allotment of more room for the display of exhibits pertaining to the game.

It has generally been supposed that golf was played in Holland before it found a locus, and indeed its home, in Scotland, but the collection in Glasgow would seem to indicate that the game was known even in England before it reached North Britain. In the picture section of the display there is a photo of a golfer from a window in Gloucester Cathedral of date 1320, which clearly indicates that the game is of greater antiquity in England than has been generally believed. The Dutch engravings of the pastime show that the game as played in Holland was a primitive form of that now played throughout the world, and that before 1.00 the Dutch golfers not only "putted at holes," but that they even wore the orthodox red coat. The collection of pictures also includes coloured drawings, engravings, and photographs of veteran golfers, such as Captain Lyon and old Tom Morris, and of the famous Musselburgh caddie "Fiery," who was a familar figure on the golf links of both Scotland and England beside Willie Park when the latter devoted the time to golfing he is now giving up to the making of clubs.

Royalty, as the phrase "royal and ancient," so commonly applied to the game indicates, has long taken an interest in golf, and a couple of clubs used by King Edward VII. on Musselburgh links have an interest of their own. In an exhibit sent by the Royal Musselburgh Club, there is also included the handsome cup presented to the club by the Duke of Connaught when stationed at Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, in 1876. In the same year Prince Leopold was captain of the Royal and Ancient Club, St. Andrews, which has contributed a caseful of clubs and balls, including clubs used as far back as 1760 by titled members, and also an assortment of old feather and gutty balls. In connection with this Club's exhibit it may be mentioned that a cleek and putter used by the late Lieutenant Tait, one of its most distinguished members, are exhibited in an adjoining case.

A particularly interesting contribution of clubs has been sent by Mr. Adam Wood, of Troon, a well-known West of Scotland golfer. These clubs are believed to be of a more ancient date than any now extant, and they illustrate the fact that golf in earlier days required not only skill but very considerable physical force. The clubs sent by Mr. Wood were found in an old Hull mansion a few years ago, and in the opinion of Mr. A. J. Balfour they belong to the period of the Stuart kings. The evolution of the present-day club can be easily traced from these early and cumbrous implements. Historic interest also attaches to a set of old clubs given on loan by Mr. J. Edge-Partington, Braintree, Essex, and to speciments sent by the Earl of Wemyss and used by the fifth Earl about 1750. There are also on show many clubs which have been used by leading players id the golfing world, such as young Tom Morris, David Strath, and Alan Robertson.

The show may not be a large one, but it is full of interest to all who derive pleasure from the game and the display not only throws many curious and interesting sidelights on golf but enables the visitor to trace the devolopment of clubs and balls from their primitive stages to their present state of high perfection.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

A NEW GUN.

Captain H. Garbett, R. N., in the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution," gives some account of the 7.5in. breechloader, the new weapon which is to be mounted in the great 18.000-ton battleships that are about to be laid down for the Royal Navy. It is, of course, of steel construction, "wire ribbon" being tightly wound round the outer of the two tubes, and covered by a steel jacket. It is fifty calibres long in the bore, that total length from the breech face to the muzzle being 386.7in. The gun weighs 15 tons 15 cwt., the mounting with shield being equal to 12 tons 16 cwt., and it fires a projectile weighing 200lb. (twice the weight of that of the 6in. weapon), with 79lb. of nitro-cellulose, with a velocity of 3,000 feet per second, and an energy of 12,480 foot-tons—results in every way admirable and surprising. It is the longest weapon in relation to size ever constructed, and in destructive force exceeds the results ever achieved by artillerists hitherto. As an indication of the tendency of modern cannon, it is interesting to note that the 7.5 exceeds in length the earlier types of the 12in. gun, and is more than twice as long as the older 6in. weapon. The breech mechanism is of the most ingenious character, being of a new hand-lever type. The breech is opened and closed by a single motion of the lever. The one horizontal swing of the hand-lever rotates (locks or unlocks) the breech-plug, which is of a special design, swings it in and out of the gun, and "cocks" the firing-striker.

TWENTY-SIX NEW CRUISERS.

On the question of British and foreign cruiser construction to which reference was made in Parliament last week, a naval officer points out in the "Telegraph" that 26 swift ships of this type are being built for the Royal Navy. He remarks that we have the following vessels of this type under construction: "Six first-class armoured cruisers of the Cressy class, of some 12,000 tons displacement, with a speed of 21 knots, of which one, the Cressy, is to be commissioned in a few days, while two of the others will shortly be ready; four of the Drake class, with a displacement of some 14,000 tons, and a speed of 23 knots, all now in a fairly advanced stage of construction; ten of the County class building vessels of some 98,00 tons, but to have a speed of 23 knots, six more of which are to be laid down during the year. We thus have 26 armoured cruisers, 20 of which will have a speed of 23 knots, building or to be laid down, against 17 French and Russian combined, only one of which however, has a speed of 23 knots. To these must be added," he admits, "the Gromoboi, a fine Russian armoured cruiser of 20-knots speed, now in China, completed last year, while all three countries have a certain number of armoured cruisers of older types, which I have not included in the above list. Although in modern vessels of the cruiser class we can show a small superiority in numbers, yet it is quite evident that we shall have to lay down many more before our position in this respect can be considered satisfactory."

The reports published some time ago regarding the loss of boats used for the temporary railway bridge at Nowshera have turned out to be incorrect. All the boats swept down stream early in May have been recovered. They have been towed up the Indus, and are now at Attock.

It would appear that the small scientific party sent out by the Jesuit Fathers of Calcutta to observe the recent eclipse at Pahang in Sumatra met with a greater measure of success than was at first expected. The sky was not so cloudy at the point they selected as elsewhere on the island, and no less than 58 exposures of the corona and 28 of the spectrum were obtained. The plates have not yet been developed but valuable results are hoped for.

In connection with the trouble always being experienced in Calcutta with the roads, it is worth while drawing attention to an experiment made last year in Benares. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining good "kankar" a trial was made with Chunar stone, which was consolidated with a steam-roller. The last N.-W. P. Municipal Administration Report, commenting on the experiment says: "The results so far have been satisfactory, and their further development promises to combine efficiency with economy."

The negroes in Chicago are going to have a theatre all to themselves. Actors as well as audience are to be colored. Some difficulty has been met with in selecting a piece suitable for the opening night. A dramatized version of "The White Company" was voted inadmissible. "The Prisoner of Zenda" was suggested but owing to a misapprehension of the selecting committee, who took the name of Black Michael in its most literal sense, it was rejected on the ground that no proper value would be given to that part. "The Likeness of the Night" has met with favourable consideration.

The picnic, that popular social institution, was first heard of in England a century ago. At first picnic parties were given in houses, when each guest brought his (or her) own provisions. The innovation soon reached the dimensions of a mania, and a couple of aristocratic picnic clubs were formed in London. In 1802 one of these gave an afternoon breakfast to a crowd of fashionables in Ranelagh Gardens, when Garneris, the aeronaut, made a balloon ascent. The rival club had rooms in Leicester square. Both were considered to be revolutionary in character, from a social point of view, and were soon ridiculed out of existence. The al fresco picnic became fashionable a year or two later.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

"The greatest human achievement since the world began" is Cousin Jonathan's way of telling his neighbour the story of how Niagara was made to turn a wheel and drive the street cars of Buffalo. Extravagance was born in America—or would have been if America had been born in time—and we are not bound to accept America's estimate of its own achievements. But it is not easy to recall any work more remarkable or gigantic then the harnessing of the Falls. It must not be understood that the full power of Niagara has been utilised. That, we may safely say, can never be. Niagara has a power equal to the strength of sixteen million horses—equal, according to a competent authority, to the latent power of all the coal-mines in the world. But the power available at present for practial purposes is only about a hundred thousand horse power.

Now that a beginning has been made, however, no man can see the end. The extension of the scheme is constantly going on. The first sign of the hand of man across the Niagara river is the beginning of a great canal a mile and a half above the Falls. The canal, which is 250 feet wide, runs for nearly 600 yards, and its purpose is the diversion of part of the river, which it carries to a huge shaft 160 feet deep, at the bottom of which is a sloping tunnel nearly a mile and a half long, with an opening below the Falls. Passing through the tunnel the water works a number of huge water-wheels at the rate of 250 revolutions a minute, and each of these wheels carries two buckets into which the water rushes in succession at the rate of 8,000 gallons a minute. Then, having done its work, the water rushes on through the tunnel until it reaches the exit into the lower river.

The idea, it will be seen, is to save a vast force of water from dashing down the Falls, and if it were possible to apply the principle on a large enough scale the Falls of Niagara would one day come to an end. But the world will live on through many æons before the last drop of water has rolled over the mighty precipice at Niagara and the present demand on this unthinkable force is but as a drop in the ocean. It is enough, however, to drive the street cars of Buffalo, twenty miles away, to light up the city by night and to run the exhibition which has been opened there this week.

It is not easy to comprehend all that this scheme has meant in money, in brains, and in material. A thousand men were at work three years on the great tunel, which involved the removal of three hundred thousand tons of rock. Sixteen million bricks line the tunnel, which is made up besides of sixty thousand cubic yards of stone, seventy-seven thousand barrels of cement, and twenty-six cubic yards of sand. Yet the scheme has by no means reached its limit. Only twenty miles is the limit to which the power of Niagara has been taken so far, but there is talk of putting a hundred thousand horse power on a wire and carrying it to Chicago and New York. One-fifth of the population of the United States is within four hundred miles of Niagara, and it is obvious that the future may have possibilities in store which are as yet undreamt of. Our children's children may know Niagara as the heart of a vast factory, or the centre of a vast industrial organism rather than as a natural wonder.

Saturday May 24 was the birthday of Princess Christian, who was born the day after her mother's birthday, in 1846. She was named Helena, it is said partly to remind the English people that the Empress Helena the mother of Constantine, was a British princess a daughter of Coel king of what is now Colchester. If that is so the fact has a peculiar interest for it was the ancient namesake of the Princess Christian though whom Rome was brought under the influence of Christianity. Princess Christian could hardly have had a more appropriate name. No member of the Royal family has taken a deeper and more active interest in religious concerns. She is the only Royal lady—in England at any rate, who has ever been a district visitor, she had at one time charge of twenty-one houses on the riverside in the parish of Trinity Church, Windsor. She has frequently spent her Boxing night among the boys of a certain district in the East End.

The creator of Sherlock Holmes was 42 last week. It is Dr. Conan Doyle's claim to fame that he has given to the world the cleverest detective known in English fiction. It may be doubted if there are half a dozen characters in English fiction which have so much impressed the popular mind as Sherlock Holmes. There is a story of a Society lady who was heard to say that Sherlock Holmes's "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" was her favourite book, and a year or two ago the president of a New York club, which was entertaining Dr. Doyle, introduced the guest of the evening as Canon Doyle. There is still a good deal of ignorance in the world in spite of Board Schools but these two examples are certainly rare.

Sherlock Holmes, it may not be generally known, was drawn from life. Dr. Doyle's original still lives in the flesh in the person of an Edinburgh professor of medicine. Dr. Doyle studied under him. "Gentlemen" this wonderful professor would say to the students I am not quite sure whether this man is a cork-cutter or a slater. I observe a slight hardening on one side of his forefinger and a little thickening on one side of his thumb and that is a sure sign that he is one or the other. "Ah!" he would say to another patient "you are a soldier and you have served in Bermuda as a non-commissioned officer," and then turning to the students he would point out that the man came into the room without taking off his hat as he would enter the orderly room; that his air showed that he was a non-commissioned officer; and that a rash he had on his forehead was known only in Bermuda. It was from this man that Dr. Conan Doyle evolved Sherlock Holmes the man who saw a clue to a murder in a broken twig and scented a criminal from a tear in a piece of paper.

The killing of Sherlock Holmes was probably one of the great mistakes ever made by an author. It must have been like blowing up a gold mine. There were undeveloped sources of untold wealth in Sherlock living, but with his death all his intrinsic value passed away. It was in Switzerland that Dr. Doyle decided that Sherlock must die, and a novelist friend with him at the time, Mr. Silas Hocking, suggested that since Dr. Doyle insisted on killing the goose that laid the golden egg he might take the detective out Zermatt way and drop him over a precipice. That is exactly what Dr. Doyle did, and Sherlock Holmes had hardly fallen down that fearful crag before Dr. Doyle began receiving letters from dear old ladies beginning "You beast." But the doctor has never regretted his disposal of his famous character—perhaps because he has himself the poorest opinion of the stories in which, Sherlock Holmes was the central figure. Or is it because, as he says, there is no limit to the number of papers Sherlock left behind.

The week the mail left was a week on memorials. Rarely have so many memorials to the distinguished dead been erected or unveiled in such a short space of time as during the past week or ten days. Lord Goschen has unveiled a monument at Portsmouth to the heroes of the Powerful who lost their lives in Ladysmith; a stained glass window has been unveiled in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, in memory of General Wauchope; memorial crosses have been placed on the grave of Mr. Ruskin at Coniston and that of Professor Max Muller at Oxford; a fountain has been erected at Richmond to perpetuate the memory of the late Duchess of Teck; an effigy of the Duke of Westminster has been placed on his tomb at Eccleston; a beacon light has shone for the first time over the sea from the Isle of Mull as a memorial of William Black; a monument has been unveiled at Fontainebleau to the late Rosa Bonheur; and Lord Rosebery opens a park on 1st June which has been thrown open to the public in memory of Mr. Gladstone.

Even bankruptcy has its humours. A solicitor appeared in the Bankruptcy Court the other day with seven pence to his credit—less than a penny per thousand pounds of his debts. There was a touch of humour, too, in the notice of dividend which was sent out some time ago from the Bankruptcy Court at Dover, in which it was stated that a distribution of dividend was to be made of 15-16ths of a penny in the pound. A tradesman, whose debt was 25s., was informed that if he would call at the office, which meant a journey of fifteen miles, he would, on presenting the proper form, carefully filled up, receive the sum of one penny—or the amount would be sent by postal order or cheque if the necessary requirements were complied with!

The diamond ring dropped into a collection box at a church at Witham was a more appropriate gift than the set of artificial teeth which were dropped into the box at the anniversary service of a mission chapel in Leeds. Title deeds to property have sometimes been placed in collection boxes at great missionary gatherings, and the Church Army once received the gift of a horse from a gentleman who suggested that it might be sold to help the carrying on of the army's work.

The villagers of East Grinstead are said to have been alarmed a while ago by the disappearance of a local stream. There is nothing unprecedented in such an event. It was only last year that M. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, reported the disappearance of a lake which has long been known as Lob-Nor and one of the islands of the Tonga group in the South Seas disappears periodically. Switzerland has even now a moving mountain which threatens to wipe out several towns; and it is recorded that in 1806 a portion of the Rosberg, near Lucerne, rolled down into Lake Lowertz, creating an immense wave which swept away several hamlets, drowned every living creature on the island of Schwanan, and carried a little wooden chapel over a mile.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A COMMITTEE of the New York Academy of Medicine has come to the conclusion that as a rule a drunkard does not live more than fifteen years, and it has been computed that three thousand intoxications is about the limit of the resistance of the tissues. According to the evidence of the experts inthe treatment of alcoholism, the ordinary drunkard of the present day takes three or four glasses of whisky and about five pints of beer in the twenty-four hours. It would certainly be interesting to know on what scientific grounds the Academy of Medicine sugsest that sherry produces a quarrelsome mood, while port tends to soothe. Champagne is credited with producing a decided exhilaration and flow of thought, a statement which lacks novelty; but the assertion that Burgundy causes men to think more slowly is, no doubt, correct. It is not of much importance to know that the majority of New York doctors drink claret and water and on festive occasions lager beer and champagne, in moderation, nor is it of much moment to discuss the exact number of intoxications a drunkard can survive, but the discussion of these points should lead to the serious consideration of whether the habitual drinking of small quantities of alcohol is or is not harmful.

Every one knows what lupus is—that terrible disease which brings disfigurement and often death in its train, a consumption of the skin which, until lately, had baffled the efforts of medical science; and most people are aware of the attempt now being made to carry on the light cure, discovered by Professor Finsen, of Copenhagen. Further, it is common knowledge that Queen Alexandra, always devoted to the cause of alleviating suffering, at once evinced the greatest possible interest in the discovery made in her native country, and gave to the London Hospital the first apparatus for effecting, by means of intense light concentrated on the patient, the cure of this most distressing disease. "Wherever the light can penetrate we can cure," said the Hon. S. Holland, Chairman of the London Hospital, in response to an inquiry as to the ascertained results of the light treatment; and Dr. J. H. Sequeira, who is in charge of the department at the great institution in the Mile End Road, giving a cautious estimate, reckons that between forty and fifty patients out of the 150 odd who have been, or are still, under treatment have been perfectly cured.

M. Hoedefleiss has recently made some observations upon the relation which may exist between the colour of grains and their germinative value. It is rare that the different grains of the same plant do not present differences in their intensity of coloration. In the case of rye, which the experimenter has specially observed, two groups of grains are noticed as to colour the green and the yellow. To these differences of colour correspond differences in germinative aptitude. The green grains appear to germinate more quickly and have a greater germinative aptitude; however, it is found that there is no apparent relation between the colour of the grain and the development of the plant formed from the latter. The plants springing from the green grains, and in consequece having come up the sooner, seem to arrive at smaller dimensions in general, and form their grains later.

By the improvements in his apparatus, and particularly by the use of the cylinders in place of the vertical wire, Mr. Marconi has, says "Engineering," been able to render his apparatus far more portable. He has constructed a steam motor signalling car for use with an army. On the roof of this car, which is of the omnibus type, there is placed a cylinder, which can be lowered when travelling, its height being only 6 or 7 metres and by this means communication has been easily carried out with a syntonised station over a distance of 50 kilometres (31 miles). A 25-centimetre spark induction coil, worked by accumulators and taking 100 watts, is used for transmitting. A strip of wire netting laid on the ground is sufficient for earth connection even when travelling or in place of this the electrical capacity of the boiler of the car can be used as "earth."

Mr. Phisalix, the well-known French bacteriologist, has discovered the bacillus of dog sickness (Maladie des chiens), and after numerous trials has prepared a serum, or "vaccine," for inoculating dogs against the disease. In a paper read before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, he states that young dogs inoculated with attenuated cultures of the bacillus resist both the natural contagion and experimental infection. The problem of vaccination against the disease in young dogs is thus resolved and dog breeders will derive much practical advantage from it.

Mr. J. R. Angell, of the University of Chicago in a paper to the "Psychogical Review," describes experiments by him and Dr. W. Fite on the localisation of sounds by a man deaf in one ear. It is usually supposed that we localise a sound by means of our two ears, but they find that a person with only one good ear can localise a sound by changes in its quality due to its direction. Pure tones they cannot localise in this way, as they are not modified by their direction. Complex tones they can localise, except from the region opposite the deaf ear. The bones of the head, &c., produce the changes in quality.

According to Mr. B. A. Bensley, in the "American Naturalist," the marsupials, or pouched mammals, of Australia had arboreal ancestors, and seem to have descended as a group from the ancestors of the American opossum. He thinks they first came to Australia in the Tertiary period, but later than was believed. There is some justification for the view that they came from the northward.

Dr. Oppalzer has discovered that the light of the new planet, Eros, is variable. If, as appears probable, the variation is owing to the rotation of the planet, measurements of the light will determine its period of rotation and the direction in space of the axis of rotation. It is now at its faintest illumination.

It appears that the shapes of the two yachts Constitution and Shamrock II., are very different. The beam of the Shamrock, at least in the deck plan, has been maintained to well abreast of the mast, and begins to narrow from a little abaft the chain plates, and is drawn out in a stern about six feet across the taffrail. Her freeboard is reduced to less than four feet amidships, so that while Mr. Watson has diminished the height of his topsides, Mr. Herreshoff has done the contrary. The spread of sail will be much smaller in the Shamrock than the Constitution. The value of the time allowance thus gained will depend entirely on the strength of wind.

The Gathman coast defence gun, being tried in the United States, weighs 50 tons, and throws a projectile of 2,000 lbs. with a muzzle velocity of 2,200 feet a second. According to Lieutenant Meigs, Ordance Engineer of the Bethlehem Steel Company, it is 25 per cent. more economical than ordinary guns. Its bore is 18 inches, and the projectile can hold 500 lbs. of gun cotton, or other high explosive, so that on detonation outside a fort or ship at 4,000 to 8,000 yards, it should prove destructive.

According to Mr. A. A. Johnston in a paper to the Society of Arts, gas is the worst form of illuminant for clocks. It corrodes the works and discolours the glass, while drying the lubricating oil. Oil lamps are better than gas, but electric light is best of all.

A farmer in Virginia uses an elephant for his ploughing, and finds it eats little more than a horse while doing much more work, and with less trouble. It was bought from a circus in the neighbourhood which "came to grief," and the farmer is well pleased with his experiment.

Through the generosity of a Glasgow citizen, and by the equally generous action of MajorDonald Ross, who offers to give his services for nothing, the verpool School of Tropical Medicine able to send the Major out on another expedition to West Afrtea to try and exterminate the anopheles, or malaria infecting mosquito in a town to be selected either in Sierra Leone or the Gold Coast.

The firm of Panhard and Levassor, wellknown for motor-cars, have adopted the spark ignition of the petroleum, which is exploited by the Motsinger Device Manufacturing Company of Pendleton, Indiana, U.S.

According to M. Beulay wers kept in darkness open later than in sunlight, are less bright in colour if not quite pale, are also smaller in size, and not so heavy, except in cases where the peduncles have increased so as to counterbalance the rest.

The Austrian military authorities are to try the efficacy of automobiles in transporting troops at this year's manœuvres.

The British Association will meet at Glasgow on Wednesday, September 11, when the President elect, Professor Rucker, Secretary of the Royal Society, will deliver his address in St. Andrew's Hall. Professor Ramsay, F. R. S. will lecture on the Friday after in the same hall. The Monday evening lecture will be given by Mr. Francis Darwin, F. R. S., and the Saturday evening lecture to workmen by Mr. H. J. Mackinder in the City Hall. The Corporation of the City will give a conversazione and reception in the Fine Arts Galleries of the Exhibition on Thursday, September 12. The Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Water Colours, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and other public bodies will also maintain the proverbial hospitality of the Scotch. Lord Overtoun will invite the members to a garden party at his seat in Dumbartonshire on the 10th, and another will be held in the Botanic Gardens on the 13th. The excursions will include a visit to Loch Lomond and a luncheon given by the Highland gentlemen of the vicinity, as well as visits to the Roman camp at Ardoch to Craigneithan (the Tillietudlem of Scott's "Old Mortality") to Stirling, and to Paisley, at all of which the parties will be entertained by neighbouring proprietors. Further arrangements are to be made.

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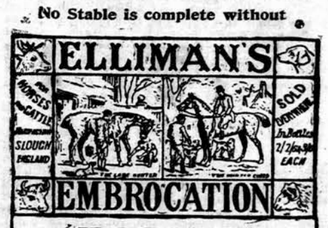

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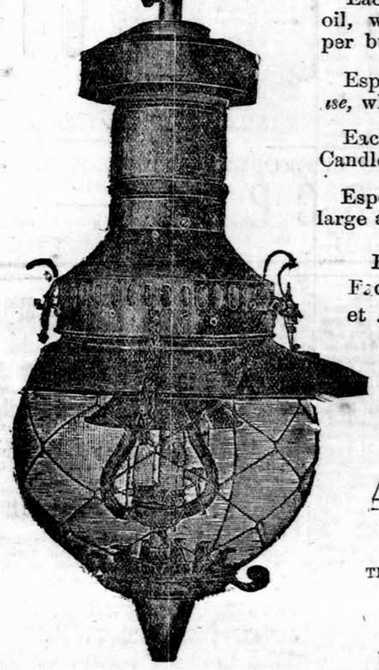

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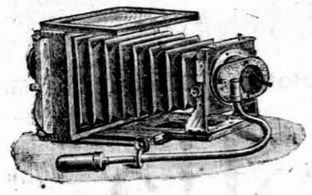

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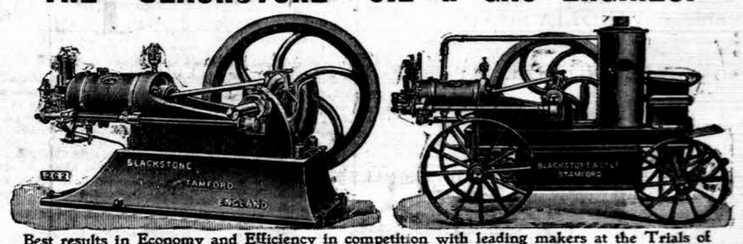

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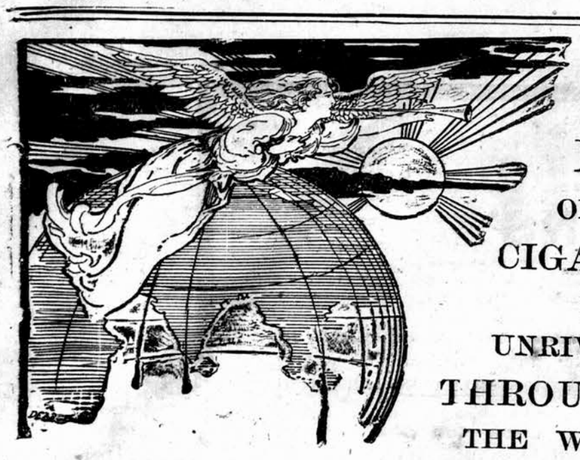

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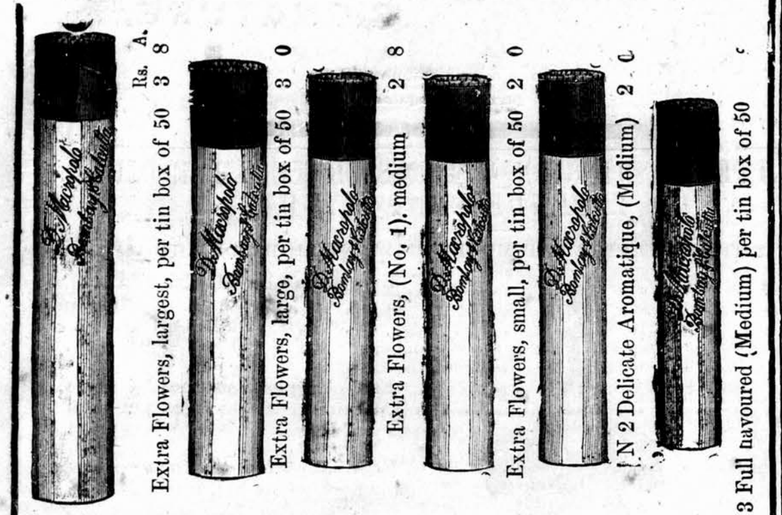
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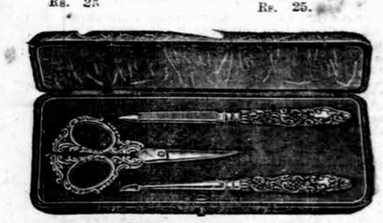
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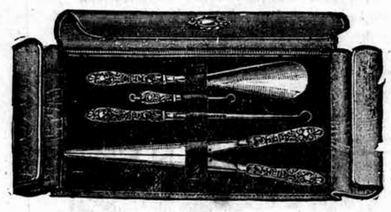
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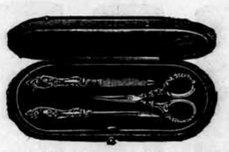
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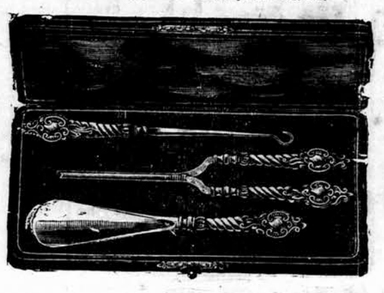
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